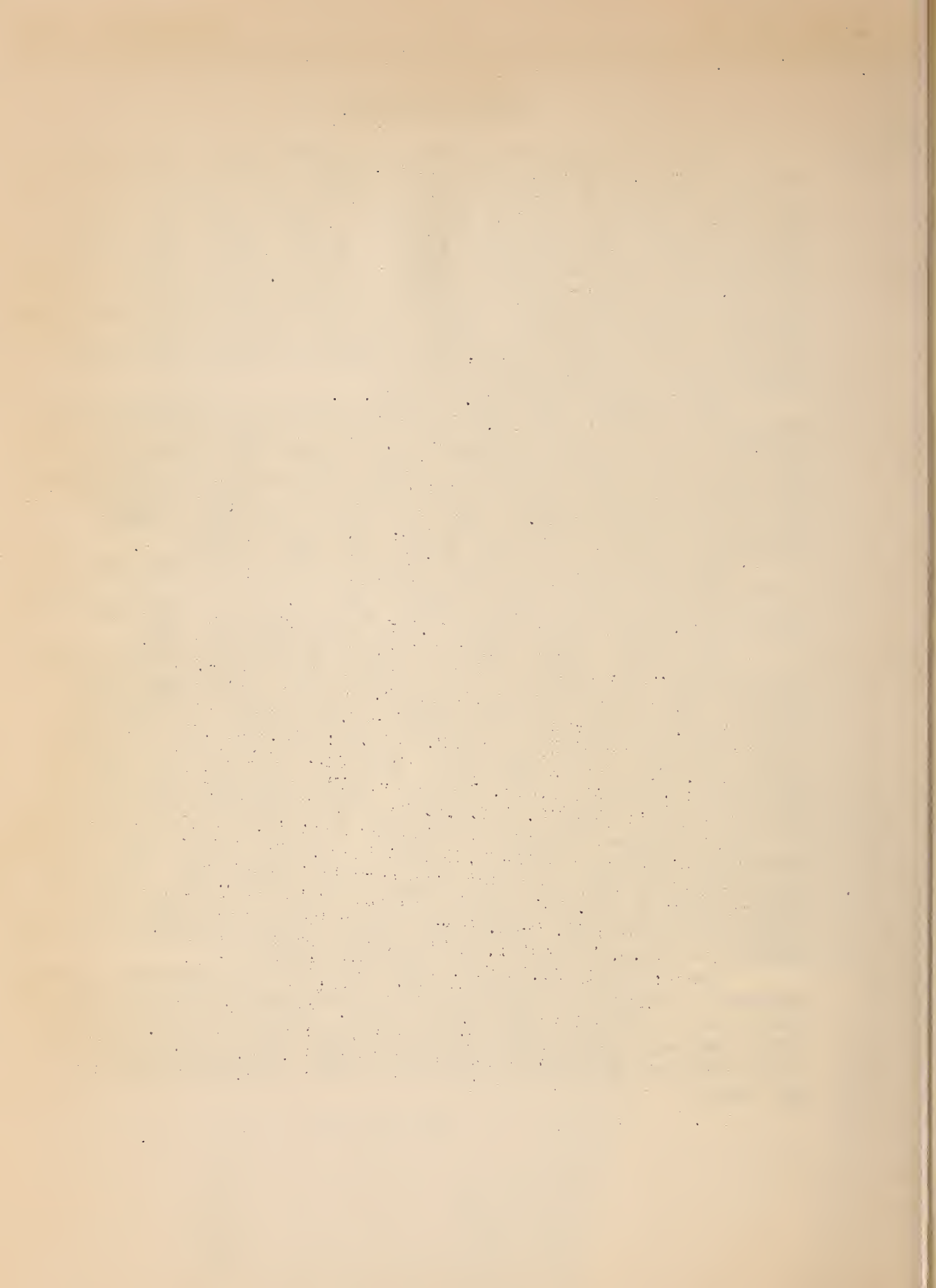


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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 61

Section 1

September 12, 1930.

## FARM BOARD LOAN

The Federal Farm Board yesterday announced the approval of an application by the A. & M. College Cooperative Creamery Association, A. & M. College, Mississippi, for a loan of not exceeding \$30,000 to be used by the association in effectively merchandising cooperative butter stored in bonded warehouses.

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## PROPOSED FEDER- ATION OF EUROPE

The press to-day reports from Geneva that Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, addressed the League of Nations Assembly yesterday in a strong plea for his proposed Federation of Europe, stressing the point that security was essential to peace. The report says: "M. Briand began by saying he was speaking to the Assembly in a double role, first, as a delegate of France, and second as the spokesman for the twenty-seven nations of Europe who wished to make through him a communication to the League...."

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## INTERNATIONAL WOOL CONGRESS

A Verviers, Belgium, dispatch to-day says: "The sixth international wool congress held at Liege ended three days of work at a meeting in the Harmonic Hall at Verviers yesterday. The special object of the congress was to agree upon measures ending existing misuses and abuses in the trade and thereby reducing the cost of production. Wool prices have fallen 40 to 50 per cent in the past six months owing to the general economic depression. The delegates complained that the habit of wearing fine clothes was killed during the war and that the demand for wool has been reduced. The new custom of wearing a standard suit throughout the year for economical reasons has also been prejudicial to the trade, while the development of central heating has enabled women to wear light clothes all the year round indoors.

"A resolution was voted urging the wool producers of Argentina, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa to end existing irregularities in their supplies. These irregularities oblige buyers to allow for a difference of 10 to 20 per cent, whereas 5 per cent should be the maximum. The conference took exception to the Australian scheme for stimulating the market by restricting production, proclaiming that the market must be regulated by the laws of supply and demand and that all artificial manipulation is bad....Committees were constituted to deal with forming international blacklists, a scheme by which credits in all classes of wool would be limited to six months, and the names of those who have failed to fulfill contracts would be sent to banks, being presented."

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## MUSK OXEN FOR ALASKA

An Oslo dispatch says: "The liner Bergensfjord has departed for New York with thirty-four musk oxen, which the American Government intends to send to Alaska. The stock was imported to Norway from East Greenland..."

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## Section 2

British  
Science  
Associa-  
tion

A London dispatch to the press of September 10, reporting the last session of the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, says: "The mysterious locust plagues such as those which laid waste vast areas in the Near East this year are preventable in the opinion of Dr. B. P. Uvarov, who described to the zoology section of the meeting his researches in locust migrations. Doctor Uvarov said insect sprays and special apparatus were valuable, but there also were means of stamping out the plague almost before it began. He said locusts occur in two biological phases one a harmless solitary grasshopper which never swarms or makes long journeys, and the other a migratory phase in which they multiply with extreme rapidity and in the adult stage migrate in vast swarms. 'The causes of the transition from the safe to the dangerous phase and of the assumption of a migratory habit are identical in the haunt of solitary locusts if the conditions in any season become too favorable so that there is overcrowding. The change takes place and with the numbers continuing to increase the need for migration arises. Instead of maintaining a large permanent organization to deal with actual outbreaks the haunts of the solitary phase must be mapped out and watched. Thus efforts at destruction may be begun before real harm has occurred or, failing that, warning might be given in time for preventative measures to be organized.'..."

Chemical  
Society  
Meeting

A Cincinnati dispatch to-day reports: "New methods of rejuvenation, supplanting former methods of gland grafting, which hold out promise that science is at last well on its way towards the finding of the elixir of life sought for by the alchemists, were described at Cincinnati September 10 during a symposium on endocrines at the eightieth meeting of the American Chemical Society. Instead of transplanting the glands themselves which scientists say has so far proved unsuccessful the new methods call for the employment of extracts which the ductless glands are now known to secrete, these secretions to be administered either by injection or in the form of tablets or liquid medicines. Some of these extracts come from glands which, in all probability, it was said, could never be transplanted. While the experiments described have not yet been conducted on human beings, the scientists stated they opened up a new field in curing the sick, helping premature old age and aiding in the development of subnormal youth..."

Crop Situa-  
tion in  
Northwest

An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home for August 23 says: "Last week the directing editor traveled through the Dakotas and Montana and as far west as Spokane, Washington, where Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board and representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture concluded the circuit of wheat States in a plea for reduced wheat acreage. Mr. Legge was received by large and appreciative audiences at Spokane and at Bozeman, Montana, where he urged farmers to feed wheat to livestock wherever possible instead of buying concentrates, thereby improving the price of wheat and easing the market congestion of livestock....The trip strengthens the belief already held by The Farmer that the Northwest is more fortunate this year than other sections which report great crop damage because of the drought. It is apparent that Minnesota and especially the Red River Valley are the bright spots on the national map. Districts such as this one with surplus feed can be of great assistance to western



livestock men this season who have been hard hit by drought and a curtailment of the usual Corn Belt market for feeders. Western stockmen are considering feeding contracts for stock in transit or to be returned as breeding stock. For this reason northwestern farmers should save all possible hay and other roughage as there is the possibility of arranging with western stockmen to feed western livestock in transit. Bright spots are to be found even in the western Dakotas and Montana where drought damage was thought to be especially severe...."

#### Earth's Age

A Koenigsburg, Germany, dispatch to the press to-day states that the earth is 3,000,000,000 years old and for the past 2,000,000,000 years has been in a solid state, according to the conclusions of Dr. Otto Hahn, director of Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Chemical Research in Berlin, presented before the Congress of Natural Scientists at Koenigsburg. Doctor Hahn bases his conclusions on a calculation of the amount of lead existing in the world, all of which he declared, represents uranium or thorium whose radio activity has been completely expended. Knowing the speed of radio active emanations he has been able to determine how long it must have taken to produce the total amount of lead. This he has estimated to be 3,000,000,000 years, including activity during the mälten period. Doctor Hahn remarked that only during the last thirty years of this 3,000,000,000 years has man been familiar with the law of radio activity and able thus to calculate as to the age of this planet.

#### Farm Journal Merger

The merger of The Progressive Farmer and The Southern Ruralist, announced last June, becomes an accomplished fact in the issue for September 1-14, which appears under the title of The Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist. An official note states that the reorganized magazine will be published twice a month by the Progressive Farmer-Ruralist Co., Birmingham, Ala.

#### Sugar, Rubber, Nitrate

An editorial in The New York Times for September 7 says: "Even before the present business slump, depression existed in some of the great raw material industries of the world. Conditions were particularly bad as respects sugar, rubber and nitrate. Unrestricted international competition, combined with improved technical methods, had brought about overproduction and unremunerative prices. The situation has since been made worse by a decreased demand. Cuba produces less than one-fourth of the world's supply of sugar. She is by no means in a position to dictate the world price, as Brazil has been able to do with coffee. All but a half dozen countries, and those insignificant markets, have sugar industries of their own, well protected by high tariffs and other devices. Meanwhile, Cuba's position in the American market has been threatened by the increased production of duty-free sugar, both in continental United States and in our overseas dependencies. Attempts to restrict output by government edict and to secure an international agreement to curtail production have failed. Now powerful industrial and banking interests, concerned about their investments in Cuba, are reported to be considering effective measures for the Cuban industry.

"The world nitrate industry, intimately related to agriculture and to manufacturing industries, has long been in similar doldrums. Here the trouble has come from competition between the natural nitrate of Chile and the nitrates, synthetic and otherwise, of Europe, particularly of Germany. By a recent arrangement between the Chilean





Government and the Guggenheim interests the entire status of the Chilean industry has been changed so as to bring about greater efficiency in operation and distribution. Still more recently a cartel has been concluded between Chile and the nitrate-producing countries of Europe with the object of restricting output and establishing national quotas.

"As for the rubber industry, it is handicapped by unprecedentedly low prices, and is again considering ways and means of curbing the flow of latex from too fruitful trees. Efforts of the British plantation owners under the famous 'Stevenson plan' eventually failed, due to resistance by the manufacturers and to the refusal of the Dutch East Indies to cooperate for restriction. Whether any new scheme devised by the holders of the rubber estates in British Malaya will be more successful the next few months will show..."

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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial entitled "Support the Survey," in Field and Stream for October, says: "...Field and Stream indorses the work of the Biological Survey. We know the men who direct the work in its many different branches. We know they are honest; we believe them competent. We stand ready to help and aid them in safeguarding the wild life of this country in any way possible. The Biological Survey as a branch of our Government demands the respect and support of every right-thinking American...In the past, the survey has been held up to ridicule because of its efforts to ascertain the percentage of increase or decrease in waterfowl over a period of years. It has been attacked because of a new Alaska game law. Its rodent control and predatory animal work have been used as targets. Real sportsmen must read these attacks on the survey with a feeling akin to pity. They must be humiliated and in their hearts ashamed that so-called sportsmen would spread such unfair and uncalled for propaganda. The Bureau of Biological Survey is allowed only twenty-five game protectors to protect the migratory bird life of North America. Think of it! One able-bodied game protector must look after two whole States!....Instead of throwing mud and calling names, every sportsman and every publication devoted to field sports should demand more money from Congress for the work of the Biological Survey..."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Sept. 11.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.75; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$8.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$8.50. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$10.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.35 to \$9.65. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.50 to \$9.40; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.75 to \$7.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 86 to 89¢; No.2 red winter Kansas City 84 to 85¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 78 to 78 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 96 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 97¢; Minneapolis 87 to 88¢; Kansas City 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 96 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 89 to 90¢; Kansas City 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 39 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 35  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 35  $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2-\$2.40 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Maine sacked Cobblers \$2-\$2.25 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers best \$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.25-\$2.30 f.o.b. Racine. New York Domestic round type cabbage \$20-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; mostly medium sizes \$11-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.60 per bushel basket in the East; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Illinois Jonathans \$1.90-\$2 and Grimes \$1.50-\$1.75 in Chicago. Massachusetts sacked yellow onions \$1.30-\$1.60 per 100 pounds in the East. Midwestern yellows \$1.35-\$1.60 in city markets; \$1.10 f.o.b. west Michigan points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 17 points to 10.43¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 17.97¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 11.08¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 11.08¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 62

Section 1

September 13, 1930.

## BUSINESS SITUATION

While industry and trade continued at low ebb the past month business developments were about equally divided, with possibly a slight balance on the side of the favorable, says the current review of the American Bankers Association Journal. "There was an important resumption of operations in the automobile industry after somewhat longer than usual shutdowns for vacations, and two other key industries, steel and building, have shown signs of improvement," the review says. "Confidence that there will be some recovery in business this year is becoming much more pronounced. Conditions warrant the usual seasonal upturn. It is difficult, however, to find factors that may be relied upon to carry this movement further upwards to the prosperity level for all lines before the end of the year. The inventory situation is always one of the chief factors affecting future business activity and profits. Comparison of the June 30 balance sheets of 150 representative corporations shows that the reduction in inventories as compared with one year previous has not been impressive, although there has been some reduction, amounting to slightly more than 7 per cent for the group as a whole..."

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## UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Summarizing employment conditions for August, the Labor Department said yesterday there was little change as compared with July, but added a brighter outlook developed near the close of the month with regard to the next 30 to 60 days. The statement says in part: "Outdoor work provided employment for thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers in practically every State of the Union. Building remained below the average usually apparent at this period of the year. The large volume of highway construction that has been under way for the past few months showed a further expansion in August and many additional workers were absorbed. In spite of adverse weather conditions in certain sections of the country, a large army of men were employed in the agricultural areas...."

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## LEPROSY TREAT- MENT AID

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Honolulu says: "A new product that may revolutionize treatment of leprosy was reported yesterday by the chemical department of the University of Hawaii, cooperating with the Territorial Board of Health. The preparation is derived from chaulmoogra oil, which has been used successfully in treatment of leprosy, but is a watery, soluble substance, whereas previous derivatives of the remedy have been oily and insoluble. Dr. Richard Wrenshall, professor of chemistry of the university, said experiments on dogs proved the new derivative rapidly enters the blood. He expressed hope a step forward had been accomplished in leprosy cure."

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## ARGENTINE GOOD ROADS REPRESENTATIVE

A Buenos Aires dispatch to-day states that the Minister of Public Works has appointed Juan Agustin Valle president of the official Argentine delegation to attend the sixth international good roads conference at Washington. The report says: "Senor Valle is chief of the Good Roads Bureau of the Ministry of Public Works and is well known in the United States, where he has attended several Pan-American roads conferences."

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## Section 2

Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication      An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for September 6 says: "Plans are nearly completed for the celebration of the victory Michigan has won over bovine tuberculosis....Farmers generally over the State do not fully appreciate what this means to them as producers. Fully a thousand head of good Michigan cattle are sold to other States each month largely because this State has cleaned up this dread disease. And this benefit will continue for years to come. Further, the value of hogs has increased; fewer losses result from cattle feeding, and our dairy products are more wholesome and safer to use as human food. In fact the completion of this work is an asset to all Michigan and an inspiration to the whole country. A great victory, and worthy of a big celebration."

New York Food Conditions      An editorial in The New York Times for September 12 says: "If something to the advantage of the public comes out of the current inquiry into food prices and food racketeering, it will emerge from a wild and whirling cloud of words. The situation answers very little to the picture of remorselessly scientific research implied in the word 'inquiry.' That the dirty hand of the gangster has laid hold of the city's food in some degree is undeniable. Violence and intimidation are being employed in the milk business, as they have been in various branches of the food business for many years. The feuds of the chicken dealer reach back before the World War and have been fought out to the point of murder. These conditions are not solely the work of professional bandit seeking to impose themselves upon an innocent industry. Unscrupulous competition within the trade was originally responsible. It led to the calling in of the gangster as a hired bravo. Once in, he has shown an inclination to set up for himself in wholesale blackmail through the organization of the so-called protective associations--in milk, poultry, the laundry trade. To rout out the bandits whose operations add to the cost of the city's food it does not help for the public authorities to reveal an astonishing lack of information about the fundamentals of the trade they are inquiring into, or for that matter the fundamentals of business and prices in general. One State official is determined to proceed with his investigation until he finds out why the farmer gets as little as '4 to 6 cents' a quart for the milk that costs the consumer '16 cents to 20 cents.' And again he wants to find out why there is a difference of '400 per cent' between the price paid to the farmer and the price exacted from the customer....It should be fairly easy to ascertain whether the New York farmer receives for his milk 4 to 6 cents as charged or an average of 7½ cents as asserted by the distributors. After that it should be easy to keep in mind that with many commodities the cost of distribution may legitimately exceed the cost of production. After that it is possible to estimate the profit of the distributor and the blackmail of the racketeer. But when official utterances go in for melodrama blended with a seeming ignorance of the elementary facts of food buying and selling, the chances are that the public will lose interest in the whole matter, including the racketeer. The difference between 12 cents for a quart of 'dipped' milk at the grocery store and 18 cents for a bottle of milk of essentially the same quality delivered at the consumer's door illustrates the cost of distribution."





### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Sept. 12.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.75; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$8.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$8.50. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$10.15 to \$11; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$9.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.75 to \$9.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.75 to \$7.75.

Grain prices: No.2 red winter Chicago  $88\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Kansas City  $84\phi$ ; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago  $84\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Kansas City  $77\frac{1}{4}\phi$  to  $78\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No.3 mixed corn Chicago  $95\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Minneapolis 86 to  $87\phi$ ; Kansas City 87 to  $88\phi$ ; No.3 yellow corn  $95\frac{1}{4}$  to  $96\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; Minneapolis 88 to  $89\phi$ ; Kansas City 89 to  $90\phi$ ; No.3 white oats Chicago  $38\frac{1}{2}\phi$  to  $38\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; Minneapolis  $34\frac{1}{2}\phi$  to  $35\phi$ ; Kansas City  $37\frac{1}{2}\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score,  $40\phi$ ; 91 score,  $39\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; 90 score,  $38\frac{1}{2}\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to  $21\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Single Daisies,  $20\phi$ ; Young Americas,  $20\phi$ .

Maine sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.90-\$2.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.05-\$3.15 carlot sales in Chicago and Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$2.50-\$2.65; mostly \$2.15-\$2.30 f.o.b. Stevens Point. New York Round type cabbage \$15-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; few \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin round type \$20-\$25 in Chicago; best \$9-\$9.50 f.o.b. Racine. Eastern Wealthy apples brought \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$3.25-\$5 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.65-\$2 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York yellow onions \$1.35-\$1.65 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern sacked stock \$1.15-\$1.20 carlot sales in open mesh sacks at Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 19 points to 10.24¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.15¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 10.89¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 10.88¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 63

Section 1

September 15, 1930.

## INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Ten resolutions looking to a continuance and expansion of the work started by the First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry, now in session at Washington, were adopted by the gathering on Saturday at the conclusion of its first week of work, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Others will be presented later during the sessions, which will continue for another week. Recommendation that the next Inter-American Agricultural Conference be held within five years and that private organizations interested in agriculture and its allied industries be invited to the second conference was contained in one resolution. Another recommended that national congresses be held in the interval between the present conference and the next general conference. Organization of further private associations interested in agriculture, forestry and animal industry in all the American nations was the recommendation of another resolution, with the suggestion for the 'closest possible cooperation between all these organizations in the countries of America.'"

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## GRAIN FI- NANCING

A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "An innovation in its program of bolstering up grain prices and so helping the farmer was announced last night by the Grain Stabilization Corporation. Heretofore, the operations of the corporation have been financed by Government funds drawn from the Treasury. But now the corporation will also borrow considerable money from New York and Chicago banks. A syndicate of important banks, headed by the National City and Chase National Banks of New York and the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, has arranged to lend \$30,000,000 to the Grain Stabilization Corporation. The corporation will purchase grains in the market and then on the basis of warehouse receipts will borrow 80 per cent of the market value of the grain from the banks. The borrowings will be arranged in the form of bankers' acceptances to be issued in series maturing in ninety days. The credits will be available for purchasing grains for the present crop year, which ends July 31, 1931...."

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## VITAMIN D BY X-RAY

A Cincinnati dispatch to-day says: "Discovery of a new method to make vitamin D by a peculiar kind of X-ray was made public at the University of Cincinnati on Saturday. Its usefulness may be described as somewhat like getting your cod-liver oil out of an X-ray tube. The development is in effect a wide extension of the field of 'artificial sunshine,' deep down into the zone of invisible rays that usually have far different effects than the sun. It was perfected in the basic science research laboratory..."

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## TULAREMIA IN RUSSIA

The Journal of the American Medical Association notes the occurrence of tularemia in Russia, as follows: "Repeated epidemics in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics indicate that tularemia is widespread in Russia....A thousand and seventy-six cases have been reported in four centers, as compared with 700 cases in America."

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## Section 2

Australia's Bankruptcy An editorial in The Nation for September 10 says: "A bankrupt nation is unusual these days, but Australia appears to have come dangerously near to that predicament and to be not yet clearly on the road to solvency. Falling prices for wheat, wool, meats, and other staple exports have pulled down the volume of Australian credits abroad from nearly a billion dollars two years ago to somewhat over a fourth of that amount this year, and unemployment, aided by a coal strike in New South Wales, has gravely increased. The result was 36,000,000 pounds of foreign liabilities, chiefly in London, which the Commonwealth was unable to meet. A default has been averted only by the interposition of the Bank of England, which has undertaken to pay the debts as they fall due, the Commonwealth in turn converting the debts into long-term loans to be paid ultimately through a sinking fund. Various financial reforms suggested by a representative of the bank have also been agreed upon, among them a drastic cut in expenditures if the present Budget does not balance by the end of September, and a restriction of future loans to public works from which a revenue is assured. A special grant of \$5,000,000 to New South Wales has also been made to save that State from financial breakdown. Australia, in other words, has been living beyond its means, voting money freely when times were good, and trusting that the prices of what it had to sell would continue high. Now has come a lean year, and the future must be heavily mortgaged to pay for the extravagance of the past."

Jamaica  
Ginger  
Idiosyn-  
crasies

A Cincinnati dispatch to the press of September 12 says: "A new freak of 'Jamaica ginger compound,' a mysterious color affinity that affects chickens and men alike, has turned up in research at the University of Cincinnati. In the medical department the ingredients of this liquor, which caused about 300 cases of paralysis about Cincinnati a few months ago, are under searching analysis. It was noted at the time of this Cincinnati outbreak that nearly all the victims were white, Negroes constituting less than 3 per cent. At the same time reports brought to the university, when analysis of samples of the liquor was undertaken, stated that much of the drink had been sold in Negro districts. F. J. Andress, who is conducting the research, tried samples of the drink on monkeys, rabbits and white rats, but all these animals were immune to paralysis. Then he tried it on chickens, the bird family having a well known susceptibility to poison. He gave it to white chickens and every one developed either paralysis or symptoms of paralysis. But when he gave it to black chickens not one of them showed a symptom of paralysis. Scientists who attended the chemical meeting here this week made a guess that the paralysis of Jamaica ginger compound 'is a function of pigmentation,' meaning that the coloring matter in pigment, that makes the complexion, may in some manner combine with something in the drink to give the whites a special poison. Mr. Andress says the experiments are too incomplete to throw any light on these guesses."

Philippine  
Sugar Sit-  
uation

R. Andom, writing in Sugar News for August on "Rambling Reflections on the Philippine Sugar Situation," says: "The outlook for sugar continues to be confused and uncertain...Ready supplies continue in excess of the ability of the market to absorb them except at sagging and





unremunerative prices. A good deal depends upon the disposal of Cuban unsold stocks, and if the Cubans can market any substantial quantity outside of the United States, the situation would be greatly improved. Statistically, the position is improving, as this year's production and consumption should be nearly balanced. Philippine sugar continues to be much in the limelight and the bogey of our potential production is featured in all discussions regarding possible remedies to alleviate the situation of the sugar producer, particularly the Cuban producer. We are aware that the Philippine 1930-31 crop is likely to show little if any increase in production over 1929-30, but still we find those chimerical 5,000,000 tons of Philippine sugar freely mentioned...So much has been said and written regarding the real probabilities of Philippine sugar expansion that it seems futile to reiterate the many reasons why the progress of the industry here can only be gradual. Between probabilities and possibilities there yawns a tremendous gulf, and we can not see where the capital and labor are to come from to begin to bridge the gulf between 750,000 tons actual and the 5,000,000 tons of potential production we are credited with..."

## Population

J. J. Spengler, writing in The New Republic for September 3 says: "Until very recent years, the problem of what will happen when population ceases to grow has aroused little curiosity in the United States; nor is this strange in a country where men prostrate themselves only before the god of Number...It is true that the preliminary results of the last Federal census show that our population has grown by 16.1 per cent since 1920. It is also true, however, that the increase was more rapid during the earlier part of the decade than during the last five years. The present rate of increase in the United States is only about one per cent a year; and by 1940, if the birth rate continues its long decline, the rate will probably have fallen to not more than half of one per cent. In fact, the population not only of the United States, but of the English-speaking world and northwestern Europe, will have ceased to grow within a generation...The economic and social consequence of this cessation of population growth and of this increasing proportion of aged are numerous and diverse. Business conditions and organization, as well as social attitudes, will be altered. The annual aggregate volume of production, which in the past has increased chiefly because of the increase in population, will no longer increase so rapidly. For, in a stationary population, improvements in the methods of production will constitute the sole source of income in the total national output. Production per capita, however, will continue to increase as long as productive technique improves and capital equipment increases. Should such improvements and increases end, or should the difficulty of extracting natural resources increase more rapidly than the technical means of overcoming this difficulty, production per capita will decline."

## Stamp on

Scientific the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science  
Control of Sir Josiah Stamp made an appeal for scientific control of the world's  
Money money and prices if a disastrous slump like the present is to be avoided.  
Sir Josiah addressed his plea not only to the scientists who heard him but to the scientific good sense of all nations, especially to those which have been hoarding gold and upsetting the world's financial



equilibrium. "The nations which imagine that imports of goods in exchange for their exports are nasty and inconvenient while the import of gold is nice and virtuous are a peril to civilization," he declared. "Price levels have fallen throughout the world recently with an appalling suddenness and with effects to an extent unprecedented in history. In Britain we are peculiarly liable to catch cold in such a draught. Every time the price level changes debts change and there is a redistribution of wealth. We in Britain had a very heavy internal debt, which by this change is now heavier than ever despite all our efforts to pay it off. We owe America more than ever in goods and services and all the divisions of the product of industry have become so deranged that it is difficult to carry on many kinds of business....Scientific control can begin only after the willingness to cooperate has begun. It will study the aggregate production of goods and the volume of gold and by indices of prices and exchange rates would learn to pay out and to pull in just the right amount of monetary rope to the world to keep its standard reasonably level."

Wheat Rust  
Avoidance

J. Sydney Cates writes at length under the title "Wheats That Sleep Late" in The Country Gentleman for September, recounting in his article the details of a discovery that gives hope of conquering black stem rust. He says in part: "Truly there are more things in this world than ever dreamed of in Horatio's or any other philosophy. The latest is that wheats that sleep late avoid black stem rust--the great nemesis of grain farming in this country...And an odd thing again--or maybe it is not so odd--is that this new discovery about wheat has been made by a slip of a girl, Miss Helen Hart, a co-ed at the University of Minnesota. Miss Hart, who is a student in the graduate school, working for her doctorate, attacked a problem on which millions of dollars had already been spent. Hundreds of highly trained plant pathologists in this and other lands have wrestled with stem rust for a generation. It took a brave lass to trail such workers....In the majority of the strains of wheat in the experimental plantings Miss Hart found that the stomata opened within a half hour after the first rays of the morning sun struck the plants. Some strains blinked open within five minutes of the time the sun came over the horizon. Still other strains--and this is the critical point of the discovery--kept their little leaf apertures tightly shut until they had been warmed by one and one-half hours of sunshine. And these latter were the same strains of wheat which, when inoculated under indoor laboratory conditions, showed no resistance at all to rust, and which, under field conditions, did not often suffer very much damage. These wheats had escaped by the simple process of keeping their leaf apertures closed until the morning sun had dispelled the dew and thus dried up and destroyed the little threads of growth coming from the spores which had germinated in this moisture the night before. They slept late, and thus avoided the enemy which, coming in the night, lingered only during the morning dew..."

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 64

Section 1

September 16, 1930.

## THE TARIFF COMMISSION

Dr. John Lee Coulter of Fargo, N.Dak., chief economist of the Tariff Commission, has been selected by President Hoover as one of the members of the reorganized Tariff Commission, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania, has been appointed chairman, and the selection of Thomas Walker Page of Virginia also has been announced. The North Dakota appointee is a former president of the North Dakota Agricultural and Mechanical College. During the World War he was connected with the War Industries Board, and before that was a member of the American commission to Europe to study rural economics and credit. President Hoover will make known to-day his choices for the remaining posts on the new Tariff Commission. The ninety-day limit provided in the tariff act for the reorganization of the commission expires at midnight to-day."

## FORD ON FARMING

A Paris correspondent of The New York Times to-day says: "Henry Ford consented last night to break the silence which he has imposed upon himself during his present European trip, and in a brief interview he made four assertions of more than usual international significance. He said the American agricultural problem would soon be solved by the participation of industry in farming, the chief feature of which would be a nine or ten month industrial year, the remainder of the twelve-month period to be devoted to agricultural labor by industrial workers....Mr. Ford refused to enlarge upon the participation of industry in farming, but he spoke with finality upon the subject, indicating that his company would soon lead the way with the acquisition of large farming areas..."

## TREASURY FIGURES

The press of September 15 says: "Official figures available on Saturday showed that the Treasury had a net loss on Sept. 11, since the beginning of the present fiscal year on July 1, of \$135,270,269 as compared with its position on the same date one year ago. This situation was brought about by a decrease of \$96,108,005 in receipts and an increase of \$39,162,264 in expenditures, exclusive of debt reduction. The net loss of the Treasury has increased \$50,588,341 in the last month, or since August 11. On August 11 revenue receipts were \$50,357,694 less for the fiscal year than in the same period of 1929, and expenses over the period were \$34,324,234 greater, showing a net loss at that time as compared with the previous year of \$84,681,928...."

## ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY

The Canadian Government has promised the United States to take up late this fall, after the Imperial Conference in London, the question of entering into active negotiations looking to the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway, according to the press to-day.





## Section 2

## Air Travel

The press September 15 states that 1,557 paid passengers, said to be a world record for any air line, were carried in the first ten days of operation on the New York, Philadelphia & Washington Airway, whose hourly service started September 1, according to an announcement by the company officials on Sunday. Almost 39,000 miles have been flown in the ten days of scheduled operation, and during that time the trimotored planes in use have been carrying 60 per cent capacity loads.

Cooking By  
Radio

A Schenectady, N.Y., dispatch September 12 reports: "The day when the housewife can tune in her radio cook stove to bake the next meal is foreshadowed by a little glass dish in the General Electric laboratories at Schenectady. This dish hangs at the end of a wire. Believe it or not, without flame or means of heat of any visible sort in the same room, this dish has cooked the following: One sausage. One fried egg. One baked apple. A batch of cookies. And water was boiled in the dish. It was all done with the new, short-wave vacuum tube, which sends out a radio wave about 20 feet long and having a frequency of 50,000,000 cycles a second. The dish is suspended so that its contents pick up this intense radiation."

Electricity  
on Nebraska  
Farms

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for September 6 says: "The advance of rural electrification in the United States is bringing to many rural sections one of the most needed and useful conveniences which has heretofore been denied farm homes. In the past year, according to estimates recently published by the electric light and power industry, rural electrification has increased 21.6 per cent, and a total of 560,426 farms are now supplied with electricity. In addition to this extension of electricity to farms there has been a similar substantial increase in the number of unit farm lighting plants, all of which make the picture even brighter. In Nebraska the per cent of increase of rural electrification in the past year was 61.5, making a total of 6,537 farms which are now served. However, this number is but 5.1 per cent of all farms in the State, so that the opportunity for further growth both in high line service and unit lighting plants is still a tremendous one. Electricity truly lightens the way in the farm home."

Farm Boys and  
Girls

An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home for August 30 says: "...The viewpoint of farm boys and girls toward rural life has been practically reversed, and we give most of the credit for this change to such movements as 4-H club work, rural scouting, and other movements that have interested farm boys and girls in the compensations of life on the farm. To-day our rural problems are chiefly economic in character. We have banished the isolation of the farm and instead devote our attention to such problems as surplus production. We still have problems in the open country, but the chief problem is one of making enough money on the farm to buy those privileges of life that are comparable to the privileges of the city...."



## Prize Dahlia

An Atlantic City dispatch to the press of September 14 states that the first annual national Atlantic City flower and garden pageant closed there on Saturday night with a display of dahlias, said to be one of the largest ever exhibited in this country. The report says: "The featured competition on Saturday was the contest for the American Home Achievement Medal offered for the best undisseminated seedling of any type. The winner was a pure white bromall plant, entered by the Success Dahlia Gardens of Lawrence, Mass. It measured more than twelve inches in diameter, and, according to the judges, was by far the most outstanding seedling ever exhibited in a national show. The plant originated with J. J. Bromall, Eagle Rock, (Cal.) florist, and has been named the Margaret E. Bromall. Twenty-four growers contested for the medal..."

## Wheat Situation

Wheat Studies of The Food Research Institute for August surveys the wheat situation from April to July, 1930. A resume of the survey says: "At the close of the crop year 1929-30, international wheat prices reached their lowest post-war level, after a decline in two weeks of June induced by the pressure of large stocks of old-crop wheat in North America and an atmosphere of pessimism in the business world. Except for United States winter wheat and some European crops, the wheat crops of 1930 did not show notably good progress during April-July. The volume of international trade in these months was appreciably larger than in December-March, reflecting an unusual reversal of the average seasonal movement. Net exports in the crop year 1929-30 approximated only 625 million bushels. The decline in the volume of trade between 1928-29 and 1929-30, over 300 million bushels, was the largest change recorded in the twentieth century. The world outward carryover was large, but not as large as that of 1929; it was heavily concentrated in North America. At the moment, the wheat crop of 1930 appears to be about a normal one in size and distribution, if the Southern Hemisphere harvests good crops. Under the apparent distribution of world wheat supplies, international trade ought to prove much larger in 1930-31 than in 1929-30. Perhaps import requirements approximate 775-875 million bushels. Requirements of this size can probably be met only with some reduction in the carryovers of exporting countries, but the statistical position can hardly be tight. Under the assumptions that Argentina and Australia will harvest about 390 million bushels of wheat, that economic conditions throughout the world will improve, and that the feed grains and rye will prove to be less abundant in 1930-31 than in 1929-30, it seems reasonable to suppose that international wheat prices may rise from the low level of July-August 1930. But at the moment it is difficult to perceive elements of strength in the situation that would cause the level of prices in 1930-31 to be even a moderately high one."

## Workers' Living Standards

A steadily increasing demand for bath tubs, radio sets and automobiles by workingmen's families whose annual incomes are well under \$2,000 annually is noted by the National Industrial Conference Board in the report of a comparison of a pre-war budget used in its computation of changes in the cost of living, with a budget recently compiled by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics from a systematic investigation of 100 Detroit workingmen's families. The report was made public yesterday. The average income, practically all derived





from factory earnings, of the 100 Detroit families was \$1,711.87. This income under the pre-war budget would have been divided in the following percentages: food, 43.1; housing, 17.7; clothing, 13.2; fuel and light, 5.6 and sundries, 20.4. The Bureau of Labor investigation showed that the income is now divided according to these percentages: food, 32.3; housing, 22.6; clothing, 12.2; fuel and light, 6 and sundries, 26.9. (Press, Sept. 15.)

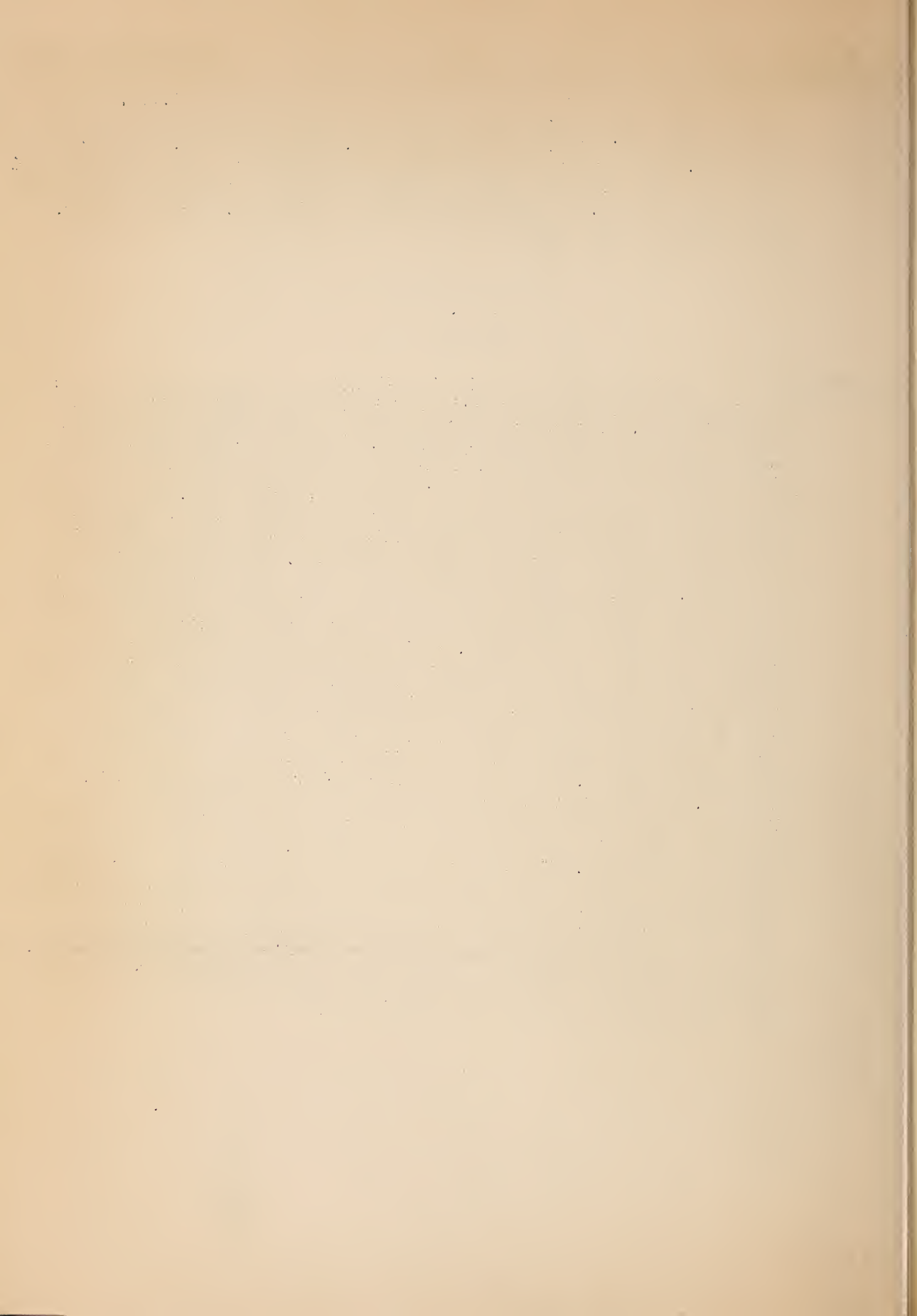
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### Section 3

#### Department of Agriculture

Editor & Publisher The Fourth Estate for September 13 says: "A survey just completed by Palmer Smith, of the Office of Information of the U. S. Agriculture Department, shows that 31 daily newspapers scattered throughout the country published in the last week of June, 1929, 61 per cent more agricultural news and features than in the same dailies 10 years ago. In 1919, Mr. Smith said, the 31 papers used 13,532 column inches of space for agricultural news. This had increased to 21,812 inches in 1929...Features gained 95 per cent in the 10-year period, straight news 90 per cent, miscellaneous items 30 per cent and market reports 40 per cent. The size of the papers surveyed by Mr. Smith increased by 40 per cent in the 10 years, including advertising space. The papers were selected by an arbitrary rule worked out by Mr. Smith which, it is believed, gives a fair representation of the news content of papers throughout the country. Ten of the papers were published west of the Mississippi River, 13 north of the Potomac River and eight south of that river. The list included 22 morning and nine evening papers. The papers range in circulation size from the Chicago Tribune, New York Times, Philadelphia Inquirer, and Detroit Free Press, to the Montana Record-Herald, Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, Wyoming State Tribune and Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier. Mr. Smith said the survey is not to be regarded as a 'fair measure or a precise indication of the news policy of any single one of the newspapers on the list. We do believe that the totals reveal a trend of significance that the press is following agricultural affairs with more interest and with a more intelligent interest than was the rule 10 years ago. We believe that it indicates a generally satisfactory activity by State and Federal agencies for the dissemination of agricultural information. We are not trying to draw conclusions, but present this information to speak for itself."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Sept. 15.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.75; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$8.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$8.50. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$10.15 to \$11.15; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.50 to \$9.75. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.50 to \$9.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.75 to \$7.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis  $84\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to  $87\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 89¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 77 to  $78\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago  $92\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to  $93\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis  $83\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to  $84\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City  $84\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 87¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago  $93\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to  $93\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis  $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to  $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 88 to  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 37 to  $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 33 to  $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City  $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 10.20¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 17.87¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 10.85¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced four points to 10.90¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score,  $39\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to  $21\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.

Maine sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.80-\$2.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.50-\$1.65 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$2.90-\$3 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Round Type cabbage \$14-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$8-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in the East; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Illinois Jonathans \$1.75-\$2 in Chicago; Delicious \$2.75 and Grimes \$1.50-\$1.75 in that market. New York Yellow onions \$1.25-\$1.35 sacked per 100 pounds in the East; Midwestern sacked yellows \$1.35-\$1.50 in New York City; mostly \$1 f.o.b. west Michigan points. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes ranged \$3-\$5 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.85-\$2 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 65

Section 1

September 17, 1930.

## INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Vigorous measures by the Pan-American governments through international agreement to cooperate in meeting the present world problem of overproduction and in restoring the proper balance between world supply and consumption of sugar, coffee and other agricultural products, were proposed in a resolution yesterday to the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry by Senor Luis Marino Perez, commercial attache of the Cuban Embassy at Washington and delegate to the conference. The resolution declared that the governments, if necessary, should go so far as "to withdraw from cultivation not only public lands which are unsuited economically for farming purposes, but likewise private lands actually under cultivation when such lands are either not adapted for efficient farm production or for the particular class of crops being grown on them." The resolution proposed that in such case the governments might either purchase the lands through issue of long-term bonds or exempt them from taxation so that their owners could afford to use them for other purposes.

In discussing the question, Dr. William J. Spillman of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that the end of the present crisis would come when the limit had been reached in the amount of land which could profitably be cultivated, or when part of the land now in use was abandoned. He pointed out that, because of technical developments in cultivation, an enormous area of land was now available for agricultural purposes which could not have been used some years ago. (Press, Sept. 17.)

## FLOOD CONTROL PLANS

A New Orleans dispatch to-day states that none of the present plans of flood control in the Mississippi Valley will be adopted in its entirety, Secretary of War Hurley told 400 guests at a luncheon at New Orleans yesterday on the conclusion of his inspection tour of the entire river flood area. The best points of the four or five good plans will be incorporated in the general plan, he said.

## NEW TARIFF COMMISSION

The press to-day says: "Five men, four of them experts in tariff matters and the other a veteran diplomat, yesterday were charged by President Hoover with operation of the flexible provisions of the recently enacted Hawley-Smoot Act. To the three commissioners previously selected--Henry P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, as chairman; Thomas Walker Page, of Virginia, and Dr. John Lee Coulter, of North Dakota, chief economist of the commission--President Hoover yesterday added the names of Edgar B. Brossard, of Utah, the present chairman, and Alfred P. Dennis, of Maryland, now the vice chairman. The sixth member of the commission, which is to be bipartisan under the tariff act, is to be announced later...."



## Section 2

Cornell  
Agricul-  
tural  
Confer-  
ence

The New Republic for September 17 says: "During the last fortnight of August, a conference of unusual importance took place at Cornell University. On the hill at Ithaca, overlooking 'Cayuga's waters' of which undergraduates sing, there gathered a group of agricultural economists from all parts of the world to discuss the problems with which farmers everywhere are faced. Three hundred men, representing thirteen countries, participated in the discussion and contributed expert information to the common fund of knowledge. While these men were not in agreement on all points, and, in fact, disagreed violently on some fundamental questions, out of their discussion there emerged a picture of the world-wide situation which can be set down in general terms: (1) Agriculture is depressed throughout the world, with the possible exception of Russia, where conditions are so special that ordinary economic principles hardly apply. The depression is, however, more serious in some countries than in others, the United States being among those which are most gravely affected. (2) Agricultural economics can not be separated from economic life in general. The farmer prospers or suffers in accordance with changing conditions in finance and commerce as a whole, including many matters which seemingly have nothing to do with him. This is particularly true when foodstuffs are exported. ... (3) Is there real overproduction of agricultural commodities? As to this the delegates were in disagreement. Some of them insisted that there is none, and has been none in recent years, with the exception of wheat, and that only over brief periods of time. It is clear that with half of mankind on desperately short rations, there is no overproduction if we consider the world's total needs and its total supply. In so far as there is a glut in certain regions at certain times, it is due to faulty distribution... (4) One of the most interesting and hotly disputed points in the conference was whether the present depression is due to an enhancement in the price of gold, rather than a surplus of agricultural production. Messrs. R. R. Enfield, of the British Ministry of Agriculture, E. H. M. Lloyd of the Empire Marketing Board and Professor G. F. Warren of Cornell University all expounded the view that fluctuations in the price of gold are the main factors in causing agricultural distress or prosperity. According to their view, when gold is depreciating, prices rise and the farmer prospers; and the opposite is true when for any reason the price of that metal rises. Those who argued against this view, including Dr. E. G. Nourse of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., cited developments in the post-war history of the United States which seemed to indicate that this theory is too simple to account for the facts... There was no lack of support for cooperative marketing, which was buttressed by the description of some highly successful cooperative systems abroad, and notably that in Finland, which was described by Dr. K. T. Jutila, a delegate from that country. It was generally recognized, however, that farmers' cooperatives in the United States constitute a special problem, and that it is difficult if not impossible to restrict production by cooperation. One of the interesting groups present at the conference was that sent by the U.S.S.R. Its members painted a glowing picture of Russian agriculture to-day, reporting important progress in recent months in the development of collectivized farms and the reconstruction of Russian agriculture in general.... Before the conference ended, it was decided





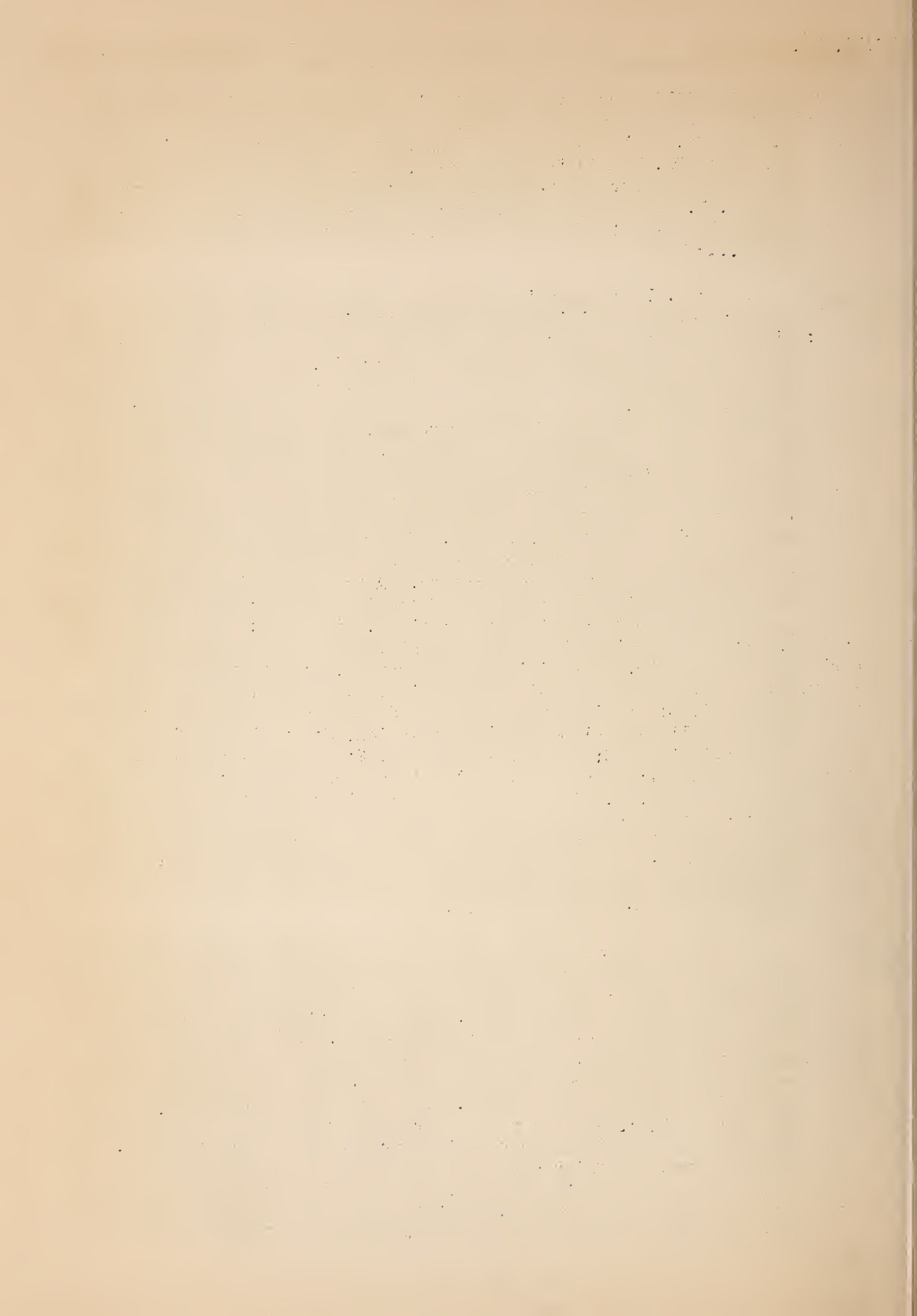
to meet again within three years, at a place yet to be decided, but probably in some European country. A formal organization was also created, with Mr. Elmhirst as president, Professor Warren as first vice president, Dr. Max Sering of Germany, head of the Deutsches Forschungsinstitute fur Agrar-und Siedlungswesen, as second vice president, and J. R. Currie of England as secretary-treasurer. This conference revealed clearly the need of international action in regard to agriculture..."

French Agri-  
cultural  
Policy

Rexford G. Tugwell, writes at length on "The Agricultural Policy of France," in Political Science Quarterly for September. He says: "In these post-war years there has been a good deal of legislation if not much actual provision of funds for aid. In 1926 there were promulgated no less than 96 legislative acts and decrees directly affecting agriculture. There was nothing new or unusual about this: in 1920 there were 87, in 1923 there were 146, and in 1927 there were 125. One way of defining the attitude of the government toward agriculture is by analysis of these official acts. It goes without saying that they are not of equal importance. Some represent departures in policy; but, at the other extreme, many have to do merely with minor changes in the administrative services. Their gross number is, however, one indication that consideration of the problems of the countryside is not entirely neglected by the legislators. A rough classification of the subjects treated in 1926 shows the following numbers: foreign trade in agricultural products (customs regulations, etc.), 21; market regulations, 11; management of the public domain, 8; standards of use for agricultural products, 6; administrative changes, 6; agricultural labor, 5; relations with consultative bodies, 4; credits, 4; plant disease control, 3; special grants of subsidy for particular products (mostly very small and unimportant), 3; taxation, 3; provisions for special investigation, 3; technical training, 2; electrification, 1; rural engineering, 1; rural housing, 1; old age pensions, 1; cooperatives and syndicates, 1. A few, of obviously minor importance, are not classified; and there are not included the provisions of the regular budget measure for the year (presently to be considered) which also dealt with many of the same matters. A scrutiny of the whole list of parliamentary acts and decrees since the war shows about the same emphasis and distribution in each year..."

Marginal  
Land

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for August 30 says: "Marginal land in crops produces the surplus which lowers the price on the entire production. By marginal lands, we mean those fields which are incapable of producing a maximum acre yield. To illustrate. A farmer has fifty acres which he has always planted to cotton. Thirty of these acres, in normal years, will produce 225 pounds of lint. The other twenty will normally produce 100 pounds of lint. His average production on the fifty acres is 195 pounds. The cost of operation has been the same on each field, but the return per acre from the thirty-acre field was more than double the acre return from the twenty-acre field. Average return from the fifty acres was below cost of production, but average on the good soil paid a profit. How much better it would be for the farmer to put the twenty acres into grass or some other suitable crop and only grow thirty acres of cotton. It would prove more



profitable to let the twenty acres lie idle rather than to expend money for seed and labor. If only soils suitable for profitable production were planted in crops, there would be no surplus to hammer down the prices on farm commodities. Our big farm problem is found in the selection of suitable soils for certain crops, leaving the marginal lands for pasture and wood lots."

#### Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for September 13 says: "Interest in wool is more widespread among the mills and better diversified than for some time, woolen mills showing more buying interest. All qualities of wool are in demand to a fair extent, at prices which kept very steady."

#### Yerba Mate

Food and Cookery & The Catering World (London) for September says: "There is no doubt that the stimulating and invigorating qualities of yerba mate, or Argentine tea, are at length beginning to be appreciated amongst an increasing number of persons in this country, and this is proved by the growing variety of retail establishments at which it can now be obtained at a reasonable price. It is also being sold under other names at prices which bear no relation to its market value. For many years past the Latin-America Association has been carrying on a considerable amount of propaganda, and yerba mate can now be procured at most of the principal London stores, and it is also stocked by a number of chemists and served in a few London cafes. During the Great War the Englishmen who came over from all parts of South America were kept supplied with mate in the trenches, where it was found most beneficial on account of its wonderful sustaining properties when rations were short..."

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### Section 3

#### Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Florists Exchange for September 13 says: "The promised second report on the use of fungicides in connection with the hot water treatment of Narcissus bulbs, by Dr. Freeman Weiss of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is in hand and as we go to press we receive authorization from the Bureau of Plant Industry to publish it in our issue of September 20. This should still be in time to be of value to some growers who have not yet treated their 1930 stock. 'Further evidence,' writes Doctor Weiss, 'has been secured unmistakably showing great multiplication of basal rot through the hot water treatment when applied without the simultaneous or subsequent use of a fungicide....The variety of effective fungicidal treatments makes it possible to choose a reasonably economical method for application on any desired scale.' This is real progress in the Narcissus industry."





# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Sept. 16.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.75; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$11.50 to \$13.75; feeder and stocker cattle; steers good and choice \$7 to \$8.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$10.15 to \$11.15; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8 to \$9.15; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.75 to \$7.65.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis  $86\frac{1}{2}$  to  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.1 red winter St. Louis 92 to 93¢; No.2 red winter Kansas City 84 to  $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 77 to 79¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 92¢; Minneapolis 84 to 85¢; Kansas City  $84\frac{1}{2}$  to  $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago  $92\frac{1}{2}$  to  $92\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 86 to 87¢; Kansas City 89 to  $90\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago  $37\frac{1}{2}$  to  $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis  $33\frac{1}{2}$  to  $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 37¢.

Maine sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$2.75-\$2.95 carlot sales in Chicago; few mostly \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Idaho Falls points. Eastern Wealthy apples 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester, N.Y. Vermont McIntosh \$7 per barrel in New York City. New York Round type cabbage \$12-\$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$9-\$10 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$20-\$25 in Cincinnati; best \$9-\$9.50 f.o.b. Racine. New York Yellow onions brought \$1-\$1.40 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern sacked yellows 90¢-\$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Yellow sweet potatoes brought \$3-\$5 per cloth top barrel in city markets. New Jersey yellows \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel hamper in New York City. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.85-\$2 in the Middle West.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score,  $39\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score,  $38\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to  $21\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced six points to 10.26¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 17.90¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced six points to 10.91¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced six points to 10.96¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
BY  
JOHN B. HENNING, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR

IN TWO VOLUMES.  
VOL. I.

BOSTON:  
PUBLISHED BY  
JOHN B. HENNING, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR  
AT THE SIGN OF THE  
"GOLDEN RULE,"  
CORNER OF NASSAU AND  
NORTH STREETS.  
1834.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, BY JOHN B. HENNING, ESQ. OF THE BARR. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. I. BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY JOHN B. HENNING, ESQ. OF THE BARR, AT THE SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN RULE," CORNER OF NASSAU AND NORTH STREETS. 1834.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 66

Section 1

September 18, 1930.

## HOOVER DAM

A Las Vegas, Nev., dispatch to the press to-day reports that Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, yesterday formally started work on the \$165,000,000 Boulder Dam, and announced that the Colorado River project would be known as the Hoover Dam, in honor of the President.

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## THE CANADIAN TARIFF

The press to-day says: "The new Canadian tariff rates which became operative yesterday were said by Government experts who studied them to be lower, in general, than had been expected in the light of reports current prior to the adoption of the law...There are marked increases in foodstuffs exported by the United States but similar rates, according to the experts, have been in effect since May 2 without results that could not be traced to general business depression. The trade in foodstuffs with Canada is said to be small in comparison with the grand total of the exports to the Dominion...."

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## NEW ENGLAND COTTON PRICES

A Boston dispatch to the press of September 13 states that the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers September 13 announced that a substantial reduction in freight rates on cotton piece goods from New England mill points to destinations in the central freight territory will become effective October 15. The association said it was informed of the reduction, which will equalize the rate from New England mill points with that from southern mill points, by the New England Freight Association.

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## CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

A Saskatoon, Sask., dispatch to-day states that the movement toward compulsory pooling of wheat in Western Canada has not ended, despite failure of the proposal to set up a wheat board to handle the 1930 crop of the Dominion prairie district. This was indicated in a statement from the offices of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section. "We would not be satisfied with a government-appointed wheat board as a permanent institution," says the organization's statement, "as a wheat board appointed by the Government means putting our business into politics, and that is what we object to. The farmers must retain control. The U.F.C. considers that the part played by the Government should be only to grant the growers an opportunity of saying how their products should be sold." The body will continue to press for legislation to permit the farmers by referendum to determine how their products shall be marketed. A recent wheat pool ballot in Saskatchewan was heavily in favor of the 100 per cent pool, pool headquarters announced.

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## FARM BOARD APPOINTMENT

The Federal Farm Board September 15 announced the appointment of Albertus Willardson as marketing specialist in charge of the poultry section of the division of cooperative marketing, effective Tuesday, September 16, 1930.

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## Section 2

August  
Exports

The press of September 17 states that the sharp and almost steady decline in America's export trade at last has been checked. In the month of August this country shipped abroad goods valued at \$300,000,000, an increase of \$38,000,000 over July. President Hoover was so informed on Tuesday by the Department of Commerce, and he thought the fact of sufficient importance to issue a formal statement about it.

California  
Product  
Advertis-  
ing

Editor & Publisher The Fourth Estate for September 13 says: "When Edwin S. Friendly, business manager of the New York Sun, told the San Francisco Advertising Club recently that California products were not sufficiently advertised, he stirred some of his listeners to reply. ...Mr. Friendly, who has recently returned from a vacation trip to the Pacific coast, prefaced his address to the club by remarking that on a dining car menu he had found 'Hawaiian pineapple' listed, but no mention of any California fruits or vegetables. 'Here in California, where you have been a leader in many types of advertising,' he said, 'your own products apparently are not being advertised to the continual influx of visitors to your State....California is in need of advertising its products to inhabitants of other States to stimulate and increase among them the consumption of California products. The current production of California fruits might not be facing the serious problems of underconsumption if it adequately had advertised its products to the tens of millions of eastern nonconsumers of California fruits. California's problem is not overproduction; California's problem is underconsumption. It holds within its own hands the solution and remedy for this condition if it will see and use it. Newspaper advertising helped to sell 48,500,000 more cans of Campbell's Tomato Soup during the last 12 months to the people of America, than during any previous year, as was publicly stated recently by John T. Dorrance, president of the Campbell Soup Company. Consider that this increase was limited to tomato soup, and it was accomplished by advertising in newspapers. What newspapers have done for Campbell's Tomato Soup they can do for California food products ..."

Canned  
Ice Cream

Canned ice cream mixed ready for immediate use by consumers or manufacturers is to be placed on the market by Milk Industries, Inc. This is the only company putting up this commodity in cans. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 16.)

## Farm Relief

Commerce and Finance for September 10 reprints part of an article by William E. Dodd, professor of American history, University of Chicago, entitled "The Trail that Leads to Farm Relief." The author is quoted as saying in part: "At the present moment, neither Mr. Hoover, nor Congress, nor even the herculean Mr. Legge, has solved the farm problem, which began a hundred years ago and became a burden and a danger in 1928. Is it possible to make all classes rich at the same time and keep them so? It is not possible; but the Government must try to accomplish the impossible or confess failure...And the means which they must try are somewhat as follows: Organize all the wheat growers into a vast federation like the Federation of Labor; do the like for the cotton growers and the rest. When these organizations are complete, the amount of plantings must be strictly limited, for in the United States there is arable and fertile land enough to feed and clothe the whole world.



When the Commission Merchants' Association of New York finds it has an oversupply of vegetables on the market, the vegetables are simply thrown into the river. The price of vegetables in New York being stabilized, the overplus must be destroyed. The farmers must follow the same philosophy...The second method of making farmers prosperous is to show them how to set their own prices, punish any and all violations of price agreements and then compel the city buyers to pay. That is what the tariff on imports and strict organization enable shoe manufacturers to do; that is what organized labor does in all the skilled work which its members deliver to the community. But when all the farmers organize thus and set their own prices, say 50 per cent higher than the present rate, bread, milk, shoes and clothes will simply rise in price everywhere; and the majority of people who now live in the cities will demand of the Government that it serve the purpose of democracy and cease its favoritism to farmers. Everybody can not be favorites, and promptly the beneficiaries of the system which has been building those hundred years will return to their privileged position. Organized industry and organized labor and organized finance will simply revert to the now threatened order; and the farmers who have been befuddled and slowly reduced to the verge of peasantry will simply face their future and take their medicine. There is one alternative, and that needs to be considered, as doubtless the members of the Farm Board have considered it: After all the leading groups of farmers shall have been duly organized and supported by the Government, there will appear great wheat growers, cotton planters and stock raisers; or these may organize into great farm corporations. These will obtain the best tracts of land, set forest trees on their less valuable areas, supply themselves with farm machinery and engage laborers who can hardly be allowed to organize. These will be the planters of the new system, great men and great estates like those of South Carolina and Mississippi in 1860. Such men might control plantings, fix prices, hold their own against industrialist organizations and maintain high tariffs against foreign competitors. They would then enter the association of industrialists and financiers and have their proper share in social and economic control. But that would mean day and week workers all over the farm districts or share tenantry for the better laborers...When such associations of master farmers made their peace with the other great associations in American economic life, the organizations of industrial workers would be compelled to yield their high price, high wage system. There might be commotion in the cities. But in the end the city workers would be compelled to give up their 'American standard of living,' as the farm workers would likewise be compelled to give up theirs..."

Minnesota  
Drought  
Conditions

An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home for September 13 says:"...One would have difficulty in finding any evidences of the drought damage at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds this week. The crop exhibits were certainly of unusual quality. While there is an admitted damage to the corn crop and while there are certain dry spots in the State, all the reports that have come to us indicate that Minnesota is particularly fortunate in crop production this year. In some localities such as the Red River Valley the production is even reported as the best in years. Minnesota at least has a relative crop prosperity this year as compared to other States less favored..."





## Section 3

Department of Agriculture      In a long editorial on "Buildings on the Mall," The Washington Star of September 17 says: "A structure that for sixty years stood as a conspicuous landmark in Washington, housing the Department of Agriculture, has just been razed, and its successor, a monumental creation of white stone lately erected immediately to the rear, has been exposed fully to view. While the old red brick building may be regretted as a familiar feature of the Capital scene, it is not to be questioned that its replacement by a classic creation is a decided improvement. The rather rococo structure that housed the Department of Agriculture when it was a new branch of the Government--when indeed it was only a bureau and not a department--was at the time of its erection regarded as something quite elegant in architecture. It was a representative of the peculiar public taste of the period. It was conspicuously placed, so that it commanded attention, standing on the southern side of the Mall with a long vista of view provided by Thirtieth Street. Before it lay a terraced flower garden, which was proudly shown to visitors by Washingtonians.

"The original placement of the Agriculture Building in the Mall was a grave mistake of judgment on the part of the Government officials of the period. To the east stood the Smithsonian Institution, until then the sole occupant of the park. The setting of the Smithsonian was appropriate, for its type was suited to the scene. The Agriculture Building, however, was a trespass upon the reservation, inspired solely by reasons of economy, and it led eventually to other invasions, first the 'new' National Museum--now the old one east of the Smithsonian--a most unpleasant combination of brick and colored tile, and then the strictly utilitarian and unbeautiful Army Medical Museum, at Seventh Street....Now there are altogether six structures in the Mall, the three of the Smithsonian-National Museum group, the Freer Gallery, an adjunct to the institution; the Army Medical Building and the finally completed and united Agriculture Building. A seventh is proposed, a home for the National Gallery of Art, for which a site is tentatively allocated immediately to the west of the National Museum, on the north side of the reservation. The hope is that when this is built two of the other structures that now stand in the Mall will be destroyed, the first addition to the Smithsonian and the Army Medical Building. These are wholly out of the picture. The Smithsonian should, and probably will, remain, even though it is not in harmony with the classic forms of the National Museum, the Freer Gallery and the Agriculture Building. It has its artistic merits, and as the original occupant of the Mall it has its established right of tenure that should not be disputed."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Sept. 17.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$10.15 to \$11; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.35 to \$10.35; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.35, (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.35.

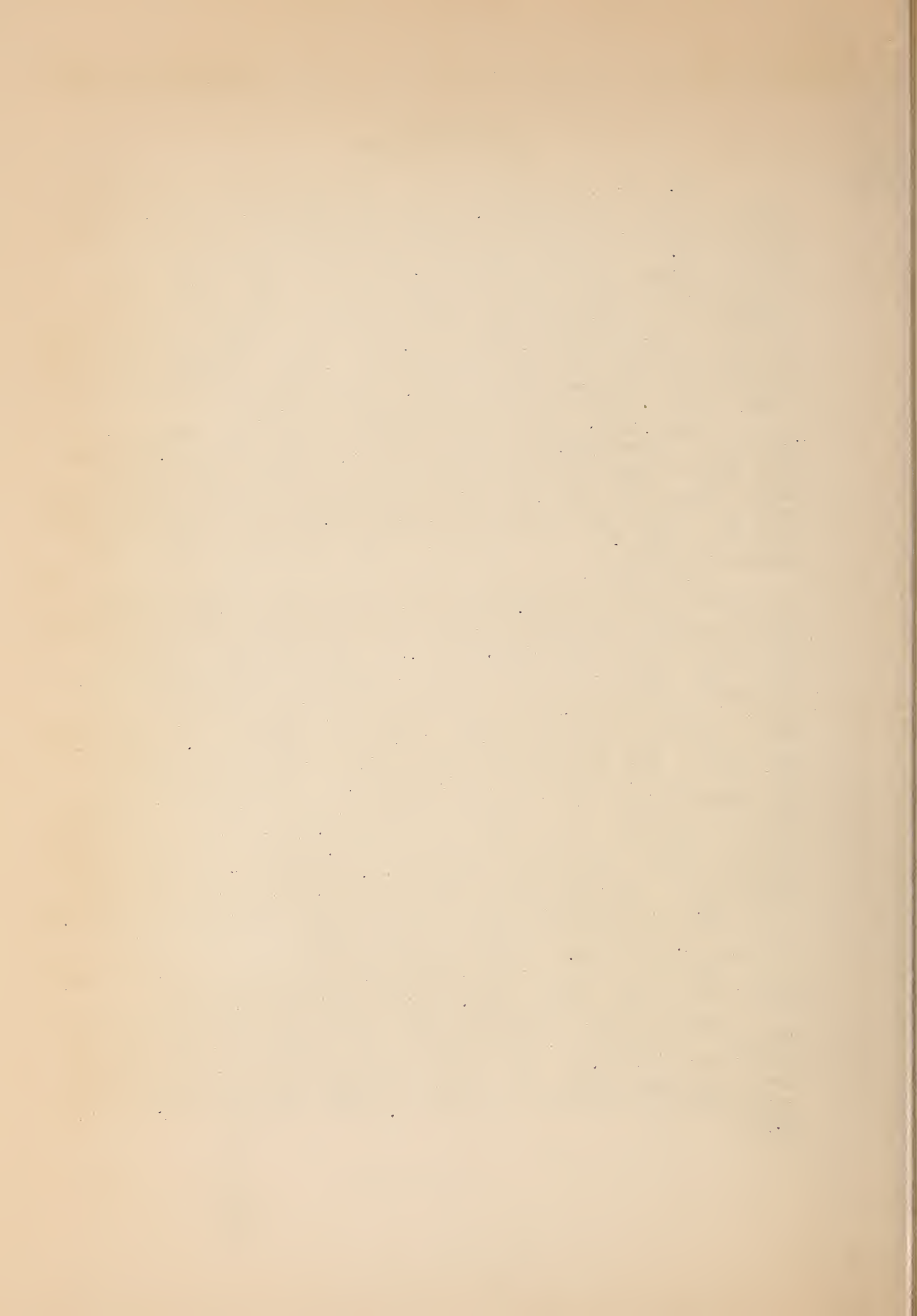
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis  $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 90 to  $91\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City  $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to  $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago  $84\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 79¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis  $84\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to  $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 88 to  $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn  $93\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis  $87\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 88¢; Kansas City 90 to  $91\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats 38 to 39¢; Minneapolis  $34\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to  $34\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City  $38\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.70-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.75-\$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago; Wisconsin Cobblers \$2-\$2.25; very few sales \$2-\$2.05 f.o.b. Stevens Point. New York Round type cabbage \$12-\$18 per ton in terminal markets; \$9-\$10 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$20-\$25 in Cincinnati; \$9-\$9.50 f.o.b. Racine. New York Concord grapes 35¢-45¢ per 12-quart basket in the East. Michigan Concorde 33¢-35¢ in Chicago; 30¢-32¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Vermont McIntosh \$7 per barrel in New York. Illinois Jonathans \$6 in Chicago. Michigan McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel in Chicago; \$1.50 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$3-\$4.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.90-\$2.10 per bushel in the Middle West. New York sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in the East. Midwestern sacked yellows 75¢-\$1 carlot sales in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score,  $39\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score,  $38\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to  $21\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced two points to 10.28¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 17.86¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced one point to 10.92¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined one point to 10.95¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 67

Section 1

September 19, 1930.

## LEGGE ON

### WHEAT FARMS

A Detroit dispatch to the press to-day states that mortgage bankers were urged by Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board yesterday to use their power as one of agriculture's largest creditor groups to improve farming practices and place the industry on a more profitable basis. The report says: "In an address before the annual convention of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, Mr. Legge expressed the conviction that wheat farms should be larger and recommended that the bankers secure an increase in the unit size by consolidating small farms which now can not make profits and repay loans. This, he said, would make 'one borrower a good credit risk, where you now have two or three bad ones.' Research has shown, the chairman said, that growers operating less than 300 acres are 'hopelessly handicapped' by high production costs. Mr. Legge estimated the total farm mortgage debt of the United States at between nine and nine and one-half billion dollars. He urged mortgage holders to aid the Government's efforts on behalf of agriculture by making available to the Federal services statistical information on foreclosures, delinquencies and other financing data. He asked their cooperation also in using their influence to reduce wheat acreage, and to substitute wheat for corn as livestock feed this winter...."

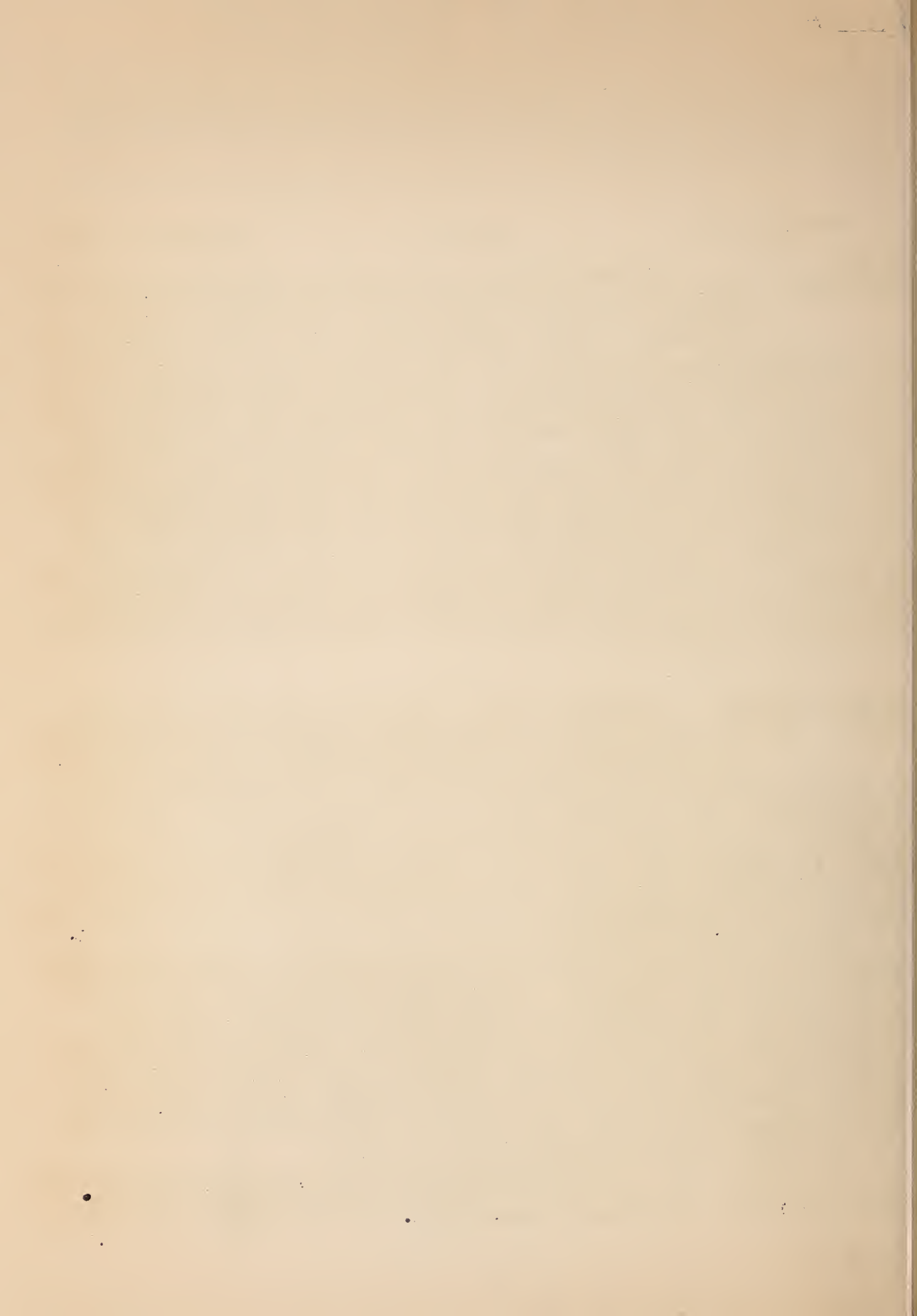
## ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

### MEETING

A Berkeley, Calif., dispatch to the press to-day reports that discovery of living, brilliant-hued bacteria in Pennsylvania anthracite was described to the National Academy of Science, which opened its convention at Berkeley yesterday. First announcement also was made of new and hitherto unsuspected food values in fats, seemingly connected with nerve nutrition. The report says: "The hard coal bacteria appear to have lived for millions of years locked in anthracite masses, possibly ever since the coal was formed. The creatures were found by C. B. Lipman of the University of California while seeking further light on the origins of living bacteria he found more than a year ago in the pre-Cambrian rocks, the earth's oldest known rock and usually estimated at more than 200,000,000 years old...."

"The fat nutrition discovery was made by Dr. Herbert M. Adams and Dr. Samuel Lepkovsky of the University of California during experiments on rats with vitamin B, lack of which causes beri-beri, a disease seated in the nerves. When fed sufficient fats, the rats survived many months without the vitamin. There was a puzzling variance in effectiveness of different fats. Coconut oil was best, lard second and cottonseed oil only slightly effective. Doctor Evans said the experimenters had been unable yet to determine exactly what the curative element was. 'The facts presented,' he said, 'would appear to force us to recognize new nutritive peculiarities in fats quite apart from their caloric values on their content in the fat soluble vitamins at present known to science.'

"Indications that the Sierra Nevada Mountains may be still growing were presented in a report of the most complete earthquake survey yet made in the United States, given by Dr. Perry Byerly, seismologist of the University of California...."



## Section 2

## Apple Grading

An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for September 6 says: "At the recent meeting at Milton, N.Y., of the New York State Horticultural Society, a member estimated that there are 7,500 commercial apple growers in the State. He said that while many of these do not 'grade and pack according to the best standards,' he was sure that 80 to 90 per cent of the commercial apples grown in the State are packed by growers who are trying earnestly to meet the requirements of the grade towards which they are working. Last season, he said, 4,000 separate lots of packed apples were inspected by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and it was found that 90 per cent of these apples were packed according to the requirements of the grades branded. He went on to say that 'in 1929 there were 127 growers and shippers in western New York who packed their apples U.S.No.1; 11 packed U.S.No.2; four U.S.Commercial, and 74 packed Unclassified. In the Hudson Valley area, 72 growers and shippers packed their apples U.S.No.1; five U.S.No.2; one U.S.Commercial and 10 Unclassified.' Another member said that 'mandatory grades by themselves can not be expected to produce high-grade packs of apples, because, even if the trade packs up to the minimum requirements of the various grades, there will still be left something to be desired as to the quality of our pack. There are growers in the State who pack well above the minimum requirements of the various grades, and they are increasing their profits by doing so.'"

Canner and  
Packer  
Research

"Now that a real start has been made in the marketing of quick-frozen food products of all types, it is time for the packer and canner to do some research of his own on the frozen food industry. With the long chain of low temperature equipment from manufacturer to retailer completed, and machinery of distribution in working order, and the public eager to try frozen foods now offered, the canning and packing industry could ask for no better outlook. Canned, glass packed and preserved foods have their places and can not be considered as competitors of frozen foods. The competition of frozen foods lies with the fresh article and not the canned, in most cases." (C.F.A.Mann, Canning Age, Aug.)

Corey on  
Price Fixing

Herbert Corey is the author of "Law-Fixed Prices Won't Stay Fixed" in Nation's Business for September. He says in part: "During the last quarter of a century governments and bankers have been demonstrating an interesting new theory. A selfish one, perhaps. Old fogies said it was not sound. But it worked as they worked it. They proved that it is possible to repeal the ancient law of supply and demand. Only it will not stay repealed....The law never fails to operate. If a situation is poked in on one side it bulges out on the other. If the price of a commodity is put up by artificial means those who were not invited to the party come and have a good time. Totally unauthorized persons in distant parts raised too much rubber and too much coffee for the monopolies to swallow. Then they got the habit. Tomorrow's rubber and coffee may be cheaper than ever before because of one thing. While the monopolies were relying on laws, the independents went in for brains. They discovered the sweetness of low costs....The placid Dutchmen of the East Indies might not be moving toward more and cheaper rubber if the normal processes of production and price had not been interfered with. The experience of those who would monopolize--and who did most successfully





monopolize for a time--seems to show that there is no legislative short cut to a sound prosperity. There are no panaceas for commercial ills. An overstuffed world must suffer its pangs until digestion cures them. When too much coffee or rubber or sugar is being produced the price must come down. It may be jacked up and propped up for a time, but it will always fall. It always has."

#### Farm Sales in Iowa

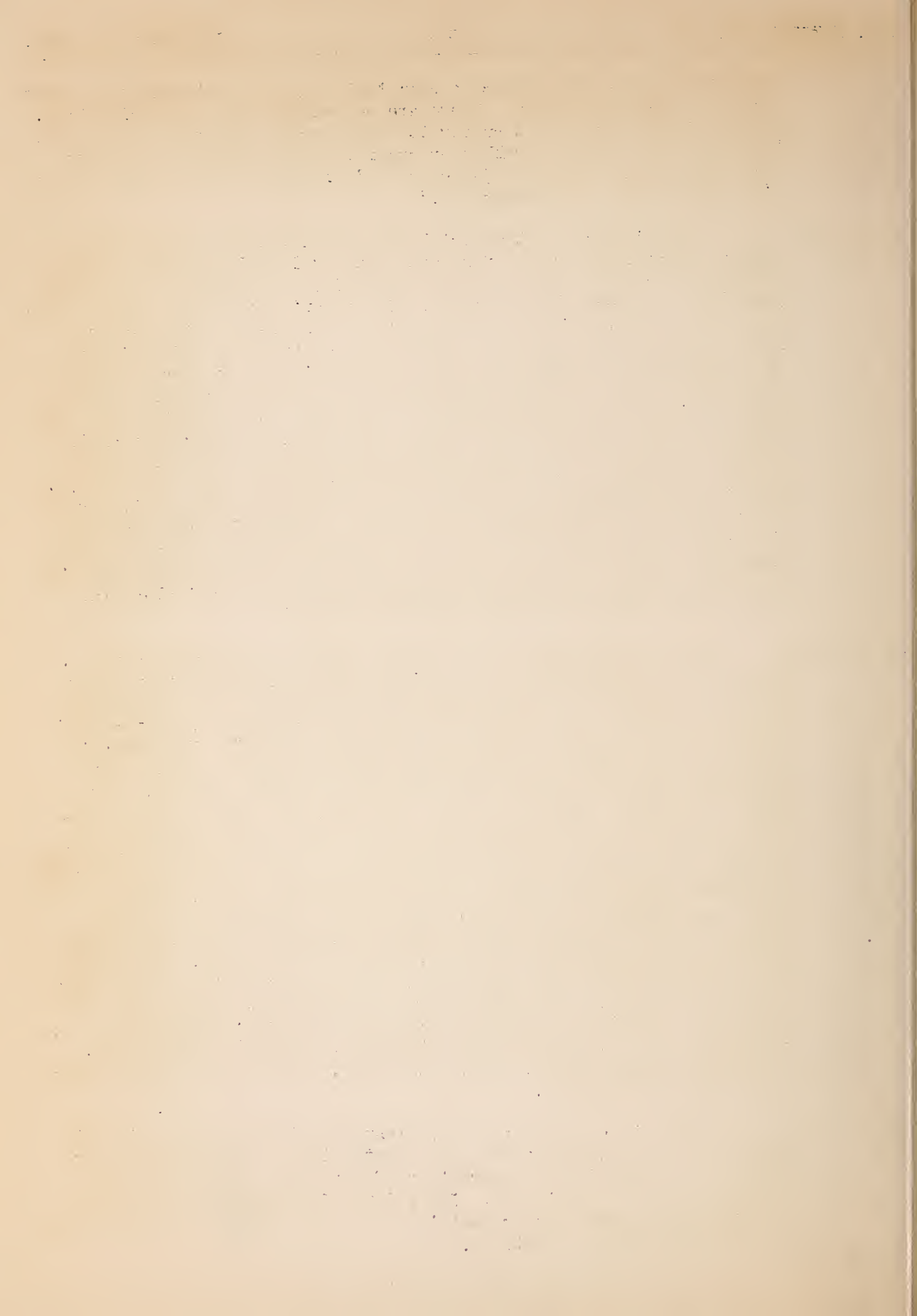
An editorial in Commercial West for September 13 says: "A wholly satisfactory market for farm lands in Iowa is reported by the officers of a newly organized Farm Lands Dealers Division of the Iowa Association of Real Estate Boards. The report states that 1930 is seeing a near approach in Iowa to normalcy in the sale of farm lands. Most of the present sales are being made to owners of adjacent farms or to residents of marketing towns in proximity to the farms bought. Such buyers have a thorough knowledge of the local properties and an appreciation of the possibilities of the land, it is pointed out. The Iowa farm lands situation is viewed, therefore, as especially satisfactory, due to the fact that the present volume of sales is putting a large majority of the foreclosed farms back into competent hands... Here is the beginning of a movement that should do much, if it spreads as it should to other States, to regulate, systematize and stabilize the sale of farm lands. We commend the idea to those who would place farm land sales on a safe, sane and sound basis while at the same time creating a market that should largely enhance values all along the line to more nearly their true economic worth."

#### Food Prices

Retail food prices in the United States as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor showed a decrease of slightly less than five-tenths of 1 per cent on August 15, 1930, when compared with July 15, 1930, and a decrease of a little more than 10 per cent since August 15, 1929. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 160.2 for August 15, 1929, 144.0 for July 15, 1930, and 143.7 for August 15, 1930. During the month from July 15, 1930, to August 15, 1930, 24 articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: Onions, 10 per cent; plate beef, 7 per cent; chuck roast, leg of lamb and potatoes, 6 per cent; rib roast, 5 per cent; sirloin steak and round steak, 4 per cent; hens, oleomargarine, flour, cabbage, prunes and bananas, 2 per cent; sliced bacon, sliced ham, cheese, bread, macaroni, pork and beans, canned peas and coffee, 1 per cent; and tea and oranges less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Five articles increased: Strictly fresh eggs, 11 per cent; butter, 8 per cent; canned red salmon, 2 per cent; pork chops and lard, 1 per cent. The following 13 articles showed no change in the month: Fresh milk, evaporated milk, vegetable lard substitute, cornmeal, rolled oats, cornflakes, wheat cereal, rice, navy beans, canned corn, canned tomatoes, sugar and raisins.

#### Wheat as Feed

There is a shortage of more than 600 million bushels in this year's corn crop necessitating the substitution of other grains for corn if the usual feeding operations of livestock, dairy herds and poultry are to be carried on. The Federal Farm Board is in receipt of many letters from farmers telling of their success in feeding wheat to livestock. (Press, Sept. 17.)



## Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in to-day's Washington Post says: "The agricultural problem has become the great American paradox. This was quite evident when the drought inflicted hardships upon thousands of farmers and yet raised the prices of staple crops so that farmers in general may reap a profit. But the paradoxical nature of the problem has become still more apparent from the discussion at the inter-American conference on agriculture. 'The existing economic instability and disorganization in extensive rural sections of our country,' says Dr. L. C. Gray, economist of the Department of Agriculture, 'are essentially the outgrowth of a land policy which threw enormous areas into private ownership far beyond the needs of the population for agricultural land.' The distribution of free land was, in its day, an important contribution to the prosperity of the country. Any American citizen could make a good living off the extensive acres offered him by the Government. But now that agriculture has become intensified and the farmer produces for an industrial population as well as for himself, the abundance of land under cultivation has brought the rural population to grief. Doctor Gray suggests that the equilibrium might be reestablished if the Government reacquired surplus land...."

"H. H. Bennett, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, brought to the attention of the conference a factor that may curtail overproduction at great ultimate loss to the farmer and the Nation. Enough land to support a nation, he said, has been made useless for food production by erosion. A minimum estimate places the number of acres destroyed in this manner at 17,500,000. Plant food washed out of the soil is 21 times as great as that absorbed in the production of all crops, and it can never be restored. Nature is providing its own remedy for overproduction, but it will not become effective until irreparable damage has been done, and then only at a tremendous cost. Not the least among the paradoxical situations confronting agriculture is how to halt this gigantic waste of soil and to preserve it for future use without stimulating the production of greater surpluses. If conditions continue as they are at present much of the surplus agricultural land will be ruined by the time it is needed, and if it is reclaimed now it will sink the farmer further into the slough of depressed prices...."

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# Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm Products

Sept. 18.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$12.25; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.25; vealers, good and choice \$10.75 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$10.15 to \$11; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.35 to \$10.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.25 to \$9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 86 1/8 to 89 1/8¢; St. Louis 92¢; No.2 red winter Kansas City 86 to 87¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 85 3/4¢; Kansas City 79 1/2 to 80¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 94 to 94 1/2¢; Minneapolis 84 to 85¢; Kansas City 88 to 89¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 94 1/4 to 94 1/2¢; Minneapolis 87 to 87 1/2¢; Kansas City 90 1/2 to 92¢; No.3 white oats 38 3/4¢; Minneapolis 34 1/8 to 34 5/8¢; Kansas City 39 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40 1/2¢; 91 score, 40¢; 90 score, 39¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to 21 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 10.28¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 17.87¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 10.92¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 10.95¢.

Maine sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.70-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in the East, top of \$2.15 in Pittsburgh; mostly \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$2-\$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$2-\$2.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. Eastern Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Vermont McIntosh \$6.50-\$7 per barrel in New York City. Illinois Jonathans \$1.75-\$2 per bushel in Chicago; Grimes \$1.50-\$1.75 and Delicious \$2.25-\$2.50; Michigan McIntosh \$1.40-\$1.50. New York Concord grapes 30¢-55¢ per 12-quart climax basket in eastern cities. Michigan Concords 16-17¢ per 4-quart basket in Pittsburgh. New York Round type cabbage \$10-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$8-\$10 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$20-\$25 in Cincinnati; \$8-\$10 f.o.b. Racine. New York yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.10-\$1.50 per 100 pounds sacked in city markets; mostly 95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern sacked yellows 90¢-\$1 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly 90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$3-\$4.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.90-\$2.10 per bushel hamper in Chicago.  
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 68

Section 1

September 20, 1930.

## SOVIET WHEAT TRADING AT CHICAGO

The press to-day says: "Discovery that the Soviet Government of Russia, through the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, a subsidiary of the Amtorg Trading Co., has been selling wheat short on the Chicago market with the obvious intention of depressing the price, yesterday prompted Secretary of Agriculture Hyde to call upon the Chicago Board of Trade for rigid enforcement of its regulations against market manipulation...."

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## NEW BUILDING BEGUN

The press to-day records that actual construction of the new building for the Department of Agriculture, the first unit of which is being erected on the square bounded by B and C Streets, Thirteenth and Thirteenth-and-a-half Streets southwest, was begun yesterday.

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## GRAIN RAIL RATES

New rates on grain and grain products, which the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered put into effect after October, were vigorously attacked yesterday in petitions opposing them filed by two railroad groups, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Railroads operating in the West already have indicated opposition to the new schedule, and the complaints came from carriers whose lines traverse the southeastern quarter of the United States and the Mississippi Valley. All three of the petitions are now on record in demanding that the commission halt the rate revision it has ordered, and that it grant a rehearing to the railroads, so they may present new arguments and new evidence..."

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## SUGAR GROUP SEEKS AID

The "sympathetic and moral support" of the Federal Farm Board to efforts toward securing a higher tariff on sugar or abolition of the present Cuban tariff preferential was requested yesterday by the sugar beet and sugar cane advisory committee, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The committee recommended that the board give immediate consideration to the problem of financing the 1931 crop, 'to the end that aid may be rendered at the earliest practicable date,' and to authorize a centralized marketing agency. In all history, the report set forth, 'there never has been so serious a depression in sugar prices.'... 'This is not the fault of the domestic producers,' it continued, 'but rather is due to the tremendous overproduction in other countries, especially Cuba. Prices have been beaten down to such a level that enormous losses have been sustained by nearly every sugar company in the United States.'..."

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## Section 2

Beet and  
Cane Com-  
mittee

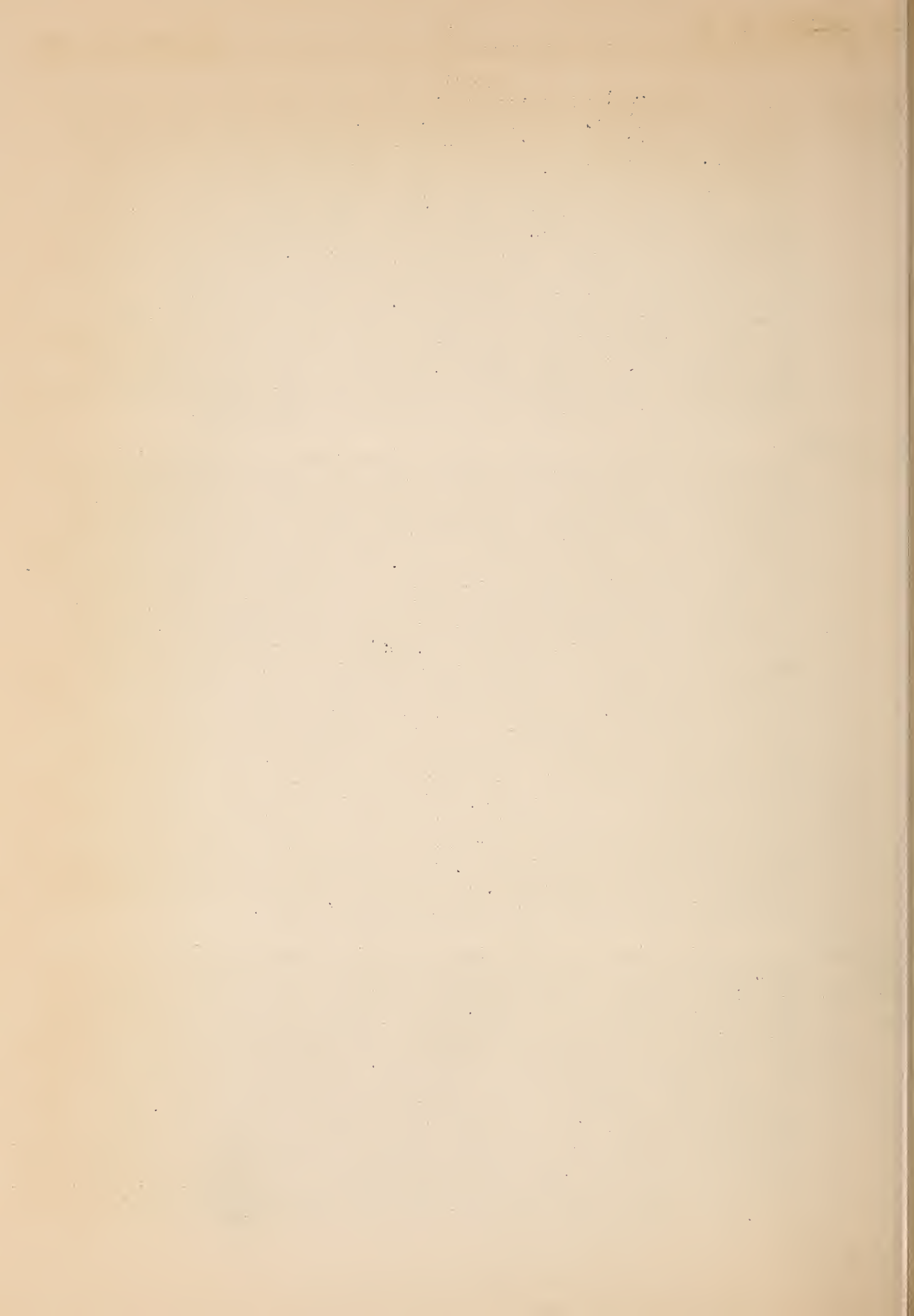
Cooperatives representative of sugar beet and sugar cane producers, on invitation of the Federal Farm Board, have established an advisory commodity committee for that commodity with the following members: Fred Cummings, Fort Collins, Colorado, president, Mountain States Beet Growers Association; Ralph Clark, Eaton, Colorado, president, National Beet Growers Association; Charles M. Kearney, Morrill, Nebraska, director, Non-stock Cooperative Beet Growers Association of Nebraska; C. R. Oviatt, East Lansing, Michigan; beet grower and member of extension division of Michigan State College, in charge of sugar beet extension activities; Stephen H. Love, Salt Lake City, Utah, president, United States Beet Sugar Manufacturers' Association; Percy A. Lemann, Donaldsonville, Louisiana, vice president, American Sugar Cane League; E. J. Caire, Edgard, Louisiana, sugar cane grower and manufacturer. The committee is holding its first meeting at the offices of the Federal Farm Board for the purpose of organizing.

Forestry in  
Florida

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for September 16 says: "Florida, and the South generally, never had such an opportunity, as now is being offered, to protect, extend and develop its forests, in which are included timber, manufactured lumber, naval stores and fuel supplies. Not only are funds for forestry work available in far greater amounts than at any time in the past, but Federal and State governments are doing everything that reasonably can be expected of them, both in the way of providing necessary funds and in providing, also, capable instructors and equally practical forestry work directors...The one great thing that now is needed in Florida, as well as in some other States of the South, is general appreciation of the need for giving more practical attention to forests than heretofore has been given. Not only is more appreciation needed, but, also, more practical efforts on the part of the people generally to aid in the work that is being done by and under the direction of governmental agencies, with funds provided in increasing amounts for the carrying on of this work. With the people of this section of the country doing their full share in this forestry work, there can be no doubt about the South finding its proper place in the forest industries, that are of such enormous value to the country, and to the South in particular, when once these industries are established on a firm foundation, as can be done with the people working individually and unitedly with this purpose in view."

Livestock  
Exhibit  
Develop-  
ment

An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home for September 13 says: "During these 25 years we have developed an entirely new type of agricultural leadership. In the old days if one wanted to know what was going on in agriculture, that information could be gained by talking to the livestock breeders, the newspaper men, the politicians, and the leading exhibitors of the year. A comparatively small group of men dominated the agricultural thought of that time. To-day one of the old-time fair visitors would be perfectly astonished at the changes that have taken place. We still have the old type of rural leadership, but in addition there are a countless number of organizations that make headquarters at the fair, the farm organizations, the cooperative organizations, the county exhibitors, the 4-H club boys and girls and their leaders, the county agents and other extension workers, and many more too



numerous to mention. This development is an interesting indication of the fact that agriculture is becoming more definitely organized each year. To find out what is going on in agriculture to-day one must get in touch with scores of agencies that are working for agricultural betterment."

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Sept. 19.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$12.25; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.25; vealers, good and choice \$10.75 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$10.15 to \$11; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.35 to \$10.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

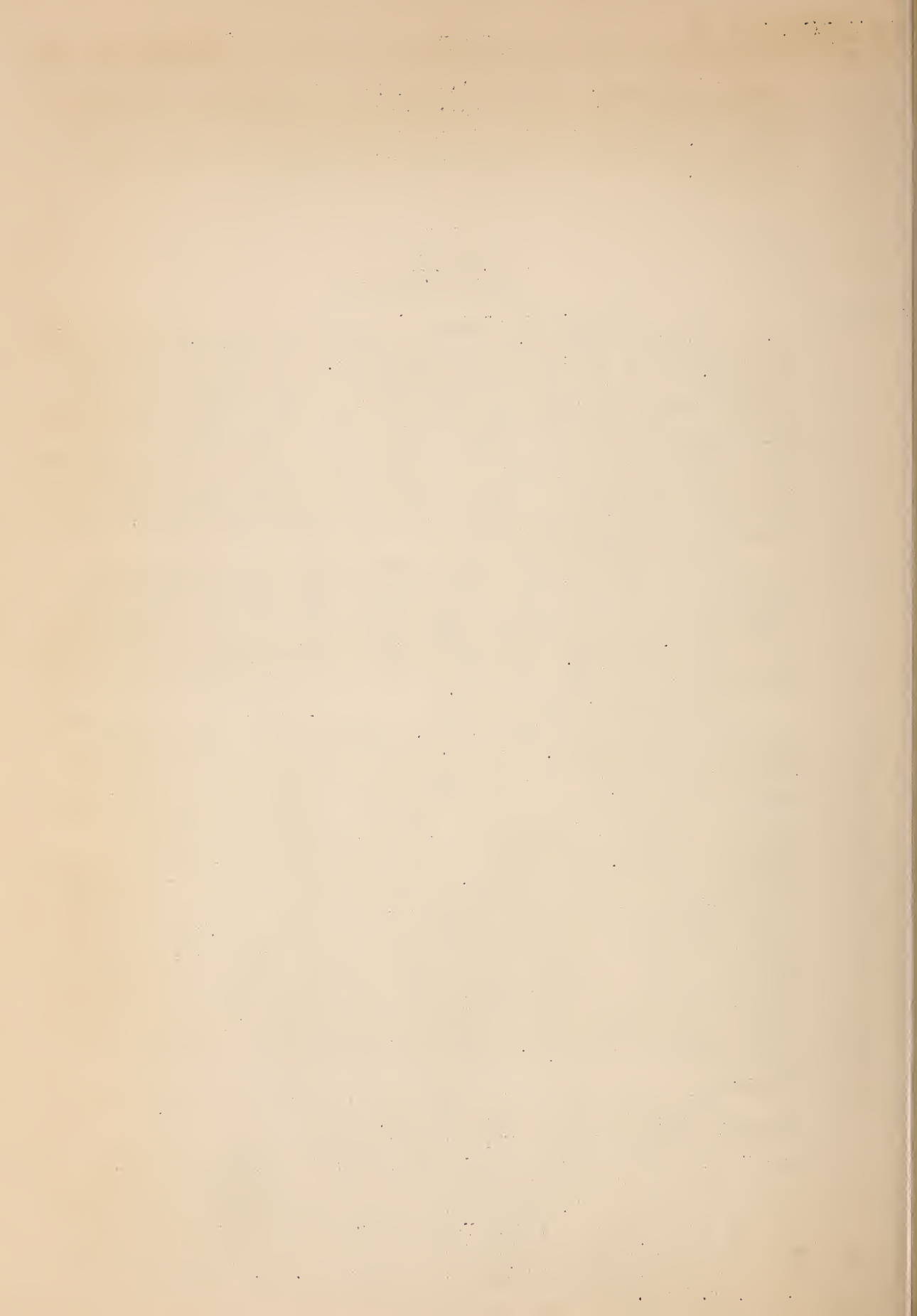
No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 84  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 87  $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 red winter Chicago 88¢; St. Louis 90  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 83  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 78  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 78  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 mixed corn Chicago 92  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 83 to 84¢; Kansas City 87 to 88¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 92  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 92  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 86 to 86  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 88 to 89  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats 38 to 38  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 33  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 34  $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 38 to 39¢.

Maine sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.40-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket in the East; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1.25 in New York City; one car \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Illinois Jonathans \$1.75-\$2 in Chicago; Delicious \$2.25-\$2.50 and Grimes \$1.50-\$1.75; Michigan McIntosh mostly \$1.50 in Chicago. New York Round type cabbage \$10-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$8-\$10 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$20-\$25 in Cincinnati; \$8-\$10 f.o.b. Racine. New York Concord grapes 35¢-45¢ per 12-quart climax basket in the East. Michigan Concord few 20¢ per 4-quart basket in Cincinnati; 13¢-14¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes ranged \$3.50-\$4.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.75-\$2 per bushel in the Middle West. New York yellow onions \$1.50-\$1.65 per 100 pounds sacked in Baltimore; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Massachusetts yellows 90¢-\$1 in Boston. Midwestern stock 70¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 40  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 39¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to 21  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 9 points to 10.19¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 17.92¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 10.82¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 10.84¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 69

Section 1

September 22, 1930.

## RUSSIAN GRAIN TRADING

Direct responsibility for the short selling on wheat in the Chicago pit by the Russian Government was ascribed to the Chicago Board of Trade on Saturday by Secretary Hyde, as Chairman Fish, of the House Communist investigating committee, prepared to plumb the ramifications of the charges, according to the press of September 21. At the same time, officials of the all-Russian textile syndicate in New York said the wheat was sold short on orders from Russia as a usual hedging operation.

The press to-day says: "A more extended investigation of short selling of wheat by Russia in the Chicago pit was said yesterday by Secretary Hyde to have become necessary through information from the president of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, which placed the orders, that operations had continued for several months. As action was awaited from the Chicago Grain Exchange on the opportunity it was extended 'to clear the deck by its own voluntary action,' Mr. Hyde expressed indebtedness to E. V. Belitzky, the syndicate official, for his statement Saturday night that the operations 'were carried on over a period of several months.' Hitherto, he added, the department's investigation had covered only the last two weeks..."

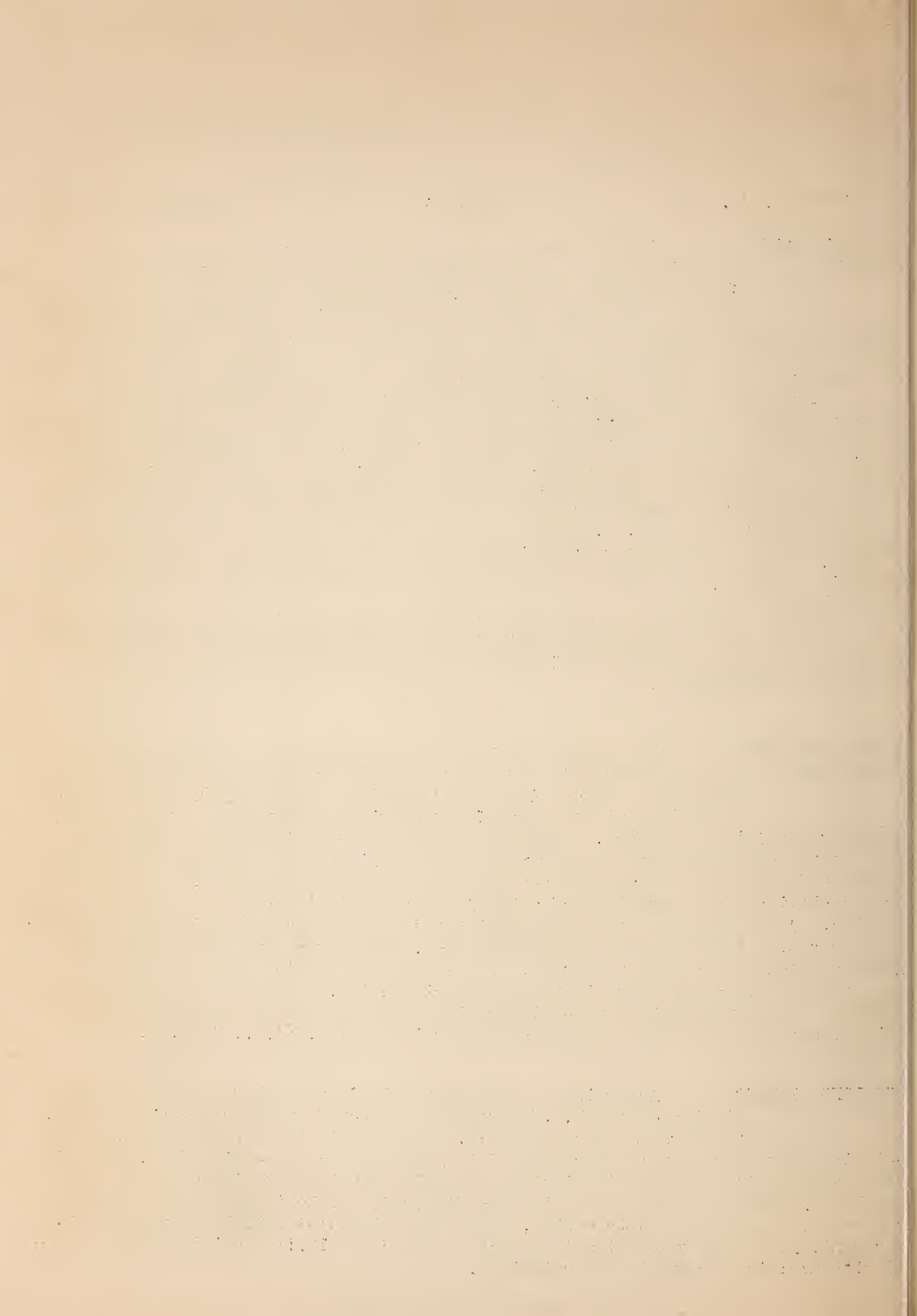
An Ottawa dispatch to-day says: "Soviet activities in grain marketing have not been confined to the Chicago Grain Exchange. Similar tactics in the grain markets of Holland, Germany and Italy were cited in recent reports received at Ottawa from Rotterdam..."

## INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The task of improving the agricultural situation in the Western Hemisphere through cooperative effort was placed before the governments of the American republics on Saturday by their representatives at the first Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry. Recommendations by the agricultural specialists from nearly every American country were formally signed which proposed that there become effective new attempts at agricultural betterment ranging from a plan of crop stabilization to creation of a Pan-American agricultural bank to handle rural credits. A large part of the delegates' attention was devoted to improving methods of cooperative research for the determination, improvement and preservation of American plant and animal resources. The immediate importance of production and marketing problems also was given close consideration, resulting in definite proposals to the governments for seeking relief from overproduction and depressed prices, particularly in the coffee and sugar industries. (A.P., Sept. 21.)

## BUILDING PERMITS

According to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor from 291 comparable cities, there was a decrease of 16.2 per cent in the estimated cost of the buildings for which permits were issued in August as compared with July. Total indicated expenditures for all buildings for which permits were issued during the month of August for these 291 cities was \$137,924,792. Residential buildings decreased 1.6 per cent in this period, while nonresidential building decreased 22.5 per cent. According to permits issued during August 10,119 families were provided with dwelling places in new buildings.



## Section 2

Boys and  
Girls Club  
Fairs

An editorial in New England Homestead for September 20 says: "Four-H club boys and girls, in addition to developing prize winning calves and dresses for exhibition at our fairs, are taking a hand at running fairs of their own. New England has at least three of these junior agricultural shows, one in Connecticut and two in New Hampshire. The second all-state Connecticut exhibit at Durham last month brought out 500 farm youngsters who competed for \$3,000 in prize money and the honors that came from winning blue ribbons in strong classes. One of the New Hampshire 4-H fairs, the Rockingham County fair at Kinston, celebrated its fourth birthday earlier this month with over 1,500 exhibits. Nearly 1,000 club members took part, even to manning the midway booths and stands. A week later the Belknap County youngsters held their first annual 4-H fair at Laconia. It is believed that there are not more than five or six other places throughout the country that stage 4-H fairs managed entirely by club boys and girls. Thus another type of valuable training is added to the already varied agricultural field in which these future farmers and homemakers are being schooled. Their experiences during earlier years with fairs of their own should fit them to step into their local fair organizations and supply the energy and enthusiasm so necessary to the success of such an undertaking."

Cotton Cloth  
as Road  
Material

Says H. S. Johnson, writing in The American City (New York): "There is particular significance in experiments now being made with cotton fabrics in improving country roads. The results in South Carolina since 1927, and in Texas, since 1929, already have attracted notice in foreign countries as well as in the United States, because of distinct changes in engineering technique. It was fitting that experiments with this new use of cotton should be undertaken first in the South, where cotton is important not only as a farm crop but as a manufactured product. In an effort to determine the practical value of cotton in road construction, Charles H. Moorefield, State Highway Engineer of South Carolina, installed a cotton membrane in a bituminous surface mat constructed on the earth-type surface of country roads in Spartanburg and Newberry Counties. Highway engineers in Texas have undertaken similar work. In the Texas experiment the entire surface of the road was covered with the fabric, as in the first experiment in South Carolina, while in the second experiment in the latter State only the shoulders have received the additional protection." Results indicate, the article says, that rural roads can be improved quickly, economically and satisfactorily by such use of a cotton fabric membrane in combination with light tar and asphaltic oil.

Frozen  
Georgia  
Peaches

Food Distribution for September says: "Tree-ripened, quick-frozen Georgia peaches in fiber cups are being packed and distributed throughout the Nation by the Tom Huston Frozen Foods, Inc., of Montezuma. A half century ago Georgia peaches won national recognition when the first carload was shipped from the same county, under ice, to New York City. Freezing of Georgia tree-ripened peaches is attracting a good deal of attention at Montezuma. A new plant of the Tom Huston Frozen Foods, Inc., began commercial production on July 10. Fifty years ago the first peaches left the county and were shipped under ice to New York. The fruit is unloaded at the rear of the plant and the frozen product,







ready for distribution, is placed in refrigerator cars at the front of the plant. From the trucks the peaches go to a grader, peeler and thence into the workroom where they are split, pitted by hand, sliced and placed in fiber cups for freezing. The cups are sealed mechanically and carried into the freezer room. Freezing is done quickly at a temperature of --35 degrees F. The storage room is carried at 10 degrees F. The company is reported to have ambitious plans for extensive activities in this new field of quick freezing."

#### Fur Farming

Proof that the fur-farming industry in Canada is approaching the major industry class is given in the official preliminary report on fur farms in that country for 1928, which has recently been issued. The total number of fur farms is given as 4,371, of which 3,676 are fox farms, 468 miscellaneous fur-bearing animal farms and 227 muskrat and beaver farms. The report continues: The total value of property is placed at \$22,613,891, of which land and buildings account for \$6,500,-888, and fur-bearing animals \$16,113,003. The number of fur farms shows an increase over the preceding year of 806, or 23 per cent and the value of property an increase of \$3,774,578 or 20 per cent. In the five years 1923-28 the number of fur farms has increased by 252 per cent and the value of property by 168 per cent. Fox farms are the most numerous, with a total of 3,676, followed by mink farms, with a total of 268, muskrat farms with 216 and raccoon farms with 157. The number of animals on the fur farms in Canada at the end of 1928 was 258,373, valued at over \$16,000,000, an increase of 102 in the number of animals and 18 per cent in the value over the previous year.

#### Greek Land Tenure System

The system of land tenure in Greece is described by Theodor Wladigeroff in *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* An abstract of this article by A. M. Hannay is published in *Social Science Abstracts* for September. This says: "The author traces the development of Greece from a commercial to a preponderantly agricultural country, in spite of adverse physical, climatic, and economic conditions. Agriculture now occupies 70% of the population of the country, and accounts for 80-90% of the export trade. But the technical development of agriculture has lagged. Farming methods and implements are out of date and unscientific. This discrepancy is due, in large part, to the existing system of land tenure, which still shows traces of feudalism. In spite of the decreed expropriation of state and church lands, and of much privately owned land, for redistribution among small farmers in lots of from 5 to 15 hectares, results have so far been disappointing. After a period of 10 years, only 5% of the agricultural area of the country has been redistributed. On the other hand, a colonization scheme, inaugurated by a decree of September 4, 1924, has resulted in the establishment of 145,000 new family farms on expropriated land. These enterprises, however, are handicapped by lack of capital and by heavy taxes. The modern agricultural movement in Greece has three crying needs: more land, higher wages, and decreased taxation."

#### Mortgage Loans

A Detroit dispatch to the press of September 20 says: "Two important but unrelated factors that should be considered in making a farm mortgage loan are the personality and background of the applicant and the character of the soil on his farm, according to speeches presented



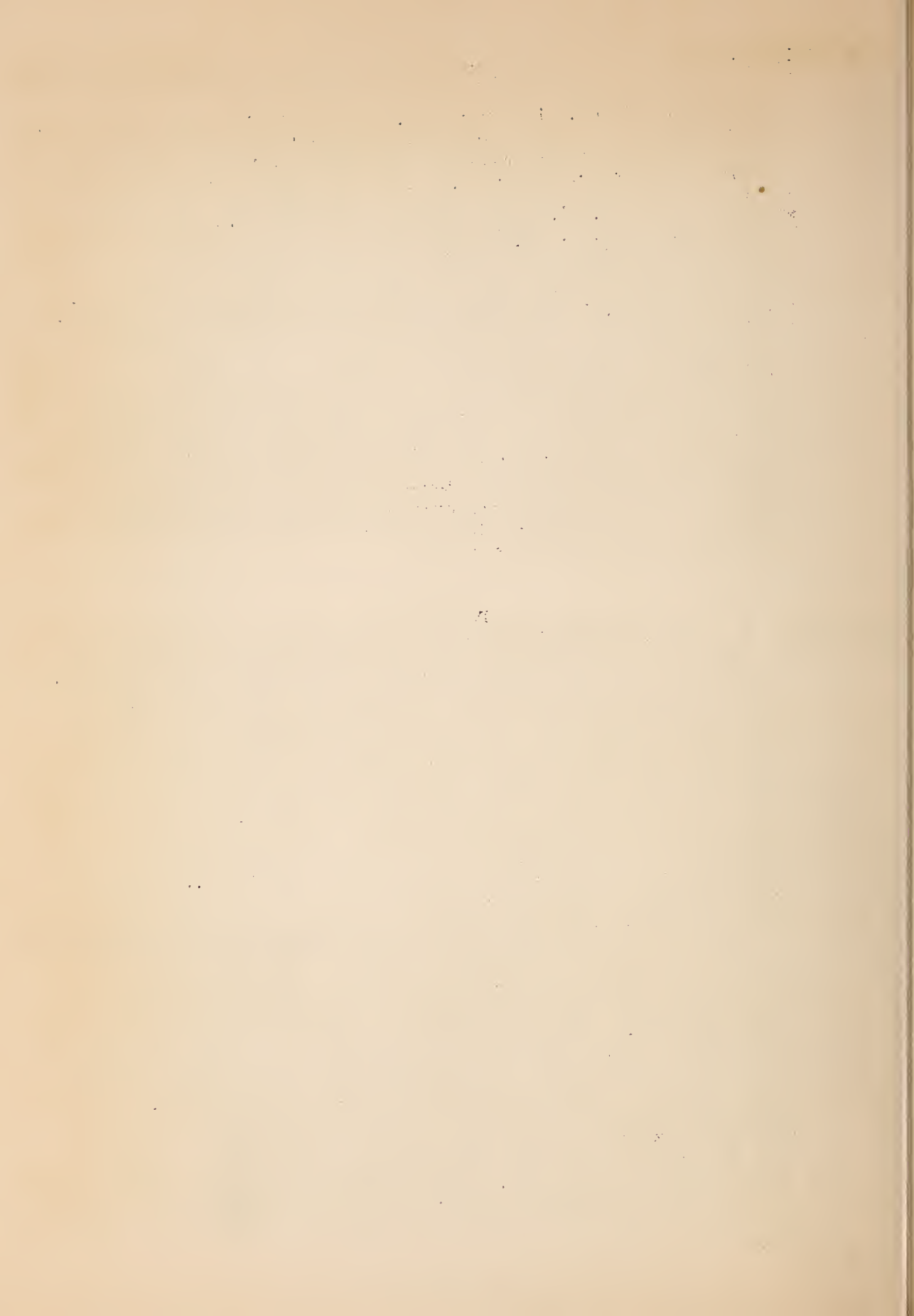
by George F. Heindel, vice president, the Phoenix Co. of Ottumwa, Iowa, and Dr. Horace J. Harper, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, before the farm mortgage group of the Mortgage Bankers' Association convention at Detroit September 16. 'We will always consider the man who wants to borrow money, but we have no assurance that that man will continue on the farm,' said Mr. Heindel in his talk on 'Making Farm Loans in the New Decade.' 'Therefore in addition to considering his honesty, integrity and ability as a farmer, we must consider whether or not he will stay on the farm....We will always have farms and farmers,' Mr. Heindel continued. 'And farming will always be carried on in comparatively small units by individual farmers. Therefore the system of mortgage financing of farms must be adapted to the financing of individual farmers on farms operated by the owner and his family. A good many of the difficulties we now have in the farm mortgage business have grown out of the application of this kind of farm financing of principles not properly applicable to it, but really pertaining to large industrial financing.' In discussing 'Soil Fertility and Its Relation to Mortgage Banking' Doctor Harper named post-war deflation, low crop-producing power of the soil, several poor crop years and, most important of all, acidity of soil as factors which caused so many farms to revert to loan companies during the last few years.

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### Section 3

Department of Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange Agriculture contributes a long article entitled "Nation To-day is Reaping the Benefits of Pure Food Crusade Launched by the Grange Fifty Years ago," in The National Grange Monthly for September. He says in part: "... More than 23 years have gone by since the enactment of the National Pure Food and Drugs Act, and the far-reaching reforms that have resulted from this salutary law abundantly justify the long-sustained efforts that were made by the Grange and other militant forces to have it placed upon our statute books. Not only does this law protect the health and lives of the people of the United States, but it promotes honesty and fair-dealing; it also holds in check dishonest manufacturers of foods and drugs as well as those who deal in these commodities...Among the worst offenders, before the enactment of the pure food and drugs act, were the canners...To-day, by way of contrast, through the operation of the pure food and drug act and the loyal cooperation of the canners, it is almost impossible to find in the market a can of food that is not full of the product it purports to contain. Everybody is benefited by the changed conditions. The consumer is protected, the manufacturer sells more goods, while the farmer has a greater outlet for his perishable surplus crops. Reference has been made to the fact that under the pure food and drugs act all processed commodities coming within the scope of the act must be truthfully labeled. This is well so far as it goes. However, it does not prevent unscrupulous manufacturers from truthfully labeling an article or product in conformity with the law and then resorting to false and deceptive advertising in newspapers, magazines and over the radio. This situation raises the question whether it would not be desirable to amend the pure food and drugs act in such manner as to bring the collateral advertising of manufacturers under the law..."

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 70

Section 1

September 23, 1930.

## WHEAT MARKET SITUATION

The press to-day summarizes the wheat market situation as follows: "Wheat prices on the Chicago market dropped to the lowest level in twenty-four years yesterday, due principally to the big increase in the visible supply of the grain in the United States. The Russian Soviet's short selling continued to be a feature in the situation. Alexander Legge, chairman of the Farm Board, announced in Washington that the responsibility of protecting the farmers against such operation rested upon the Chicago Board of Trade. Representative Fish, of New York, chairman of the House committee to investigate Soviet propaganda, conferred with President Hoover and announced plans for an investigation into the Russian short sales. The business conduct committee of the Chicago Board of Trade met to investigate the Russian sales, but adjourned to await receipt of evidence from Secretary Hyde. Secretary Hyde, in Toledo, announced that the Russian sales were double the 5,000,000 bushels first admitted by the officials of the Soviet agency in New York. Russian dumping of agricultural products in European markets was called to the attention of the League of Nations at Geneva by the representatives of Rumania and Finland. Premier Bennett told the Canadian House of Commons that his Government would assist the United States in its investigation of Russian short sales...."

## LIONS' CLUBS OFFER DROUGHT AID.

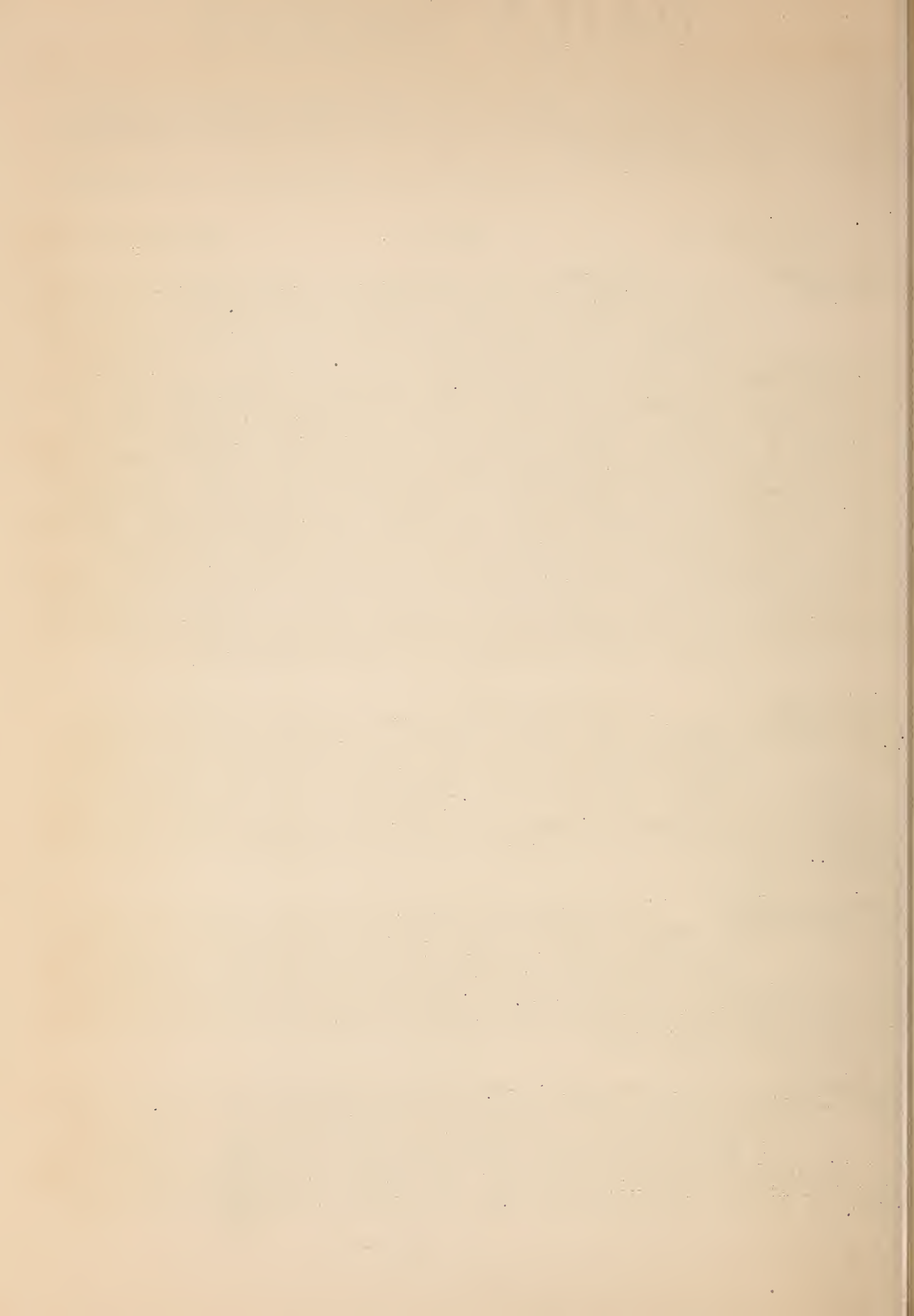
An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Chicago says: "Funds for the relief of farmers in drought areas will be raised and distributed by the Lions' Clubs of the United States, Earl W. Hodges of New York City, international president, announced yesterday. Directors of the International Club, representing 2,250 groups with 80,000 members in America, at a meeting yesterday completed a relief program to be carried out in cooperation with local governments and chambers of commerce...."

## LAMONT SEES HALT IN TRADE DECLINE

"It is perfectly clear that business on the whole has ceased a marked decline which was characteristic of a number of earlier months, and there are some distinctly encouraging features," Secretary of Commerce Lamont declared in a statement yesterday, according to the press to-day. A "noticeable trend" in business toward buying raw materials far ahead of the current consumption was cited by the Secretary in support of his belief.

## MILLIKAN ON COSMIC RAY USE

A Pasadena, Calif., dispatch to-day states that the latest marvel of science, discovery of a practical use for cosmic rays, was revealed to the National Academy of Sciences yesterday by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Nobel Prize winner in physics and president of the California Institute of Technology. The rays are used in a new kind of barometer, and promise, Doctor Millikan said, to extend the science of weather forecasting.



## Section 2

Chilean  
Agricul-  
ture

The Pan American Union for September says: "The depopulation of farm lands because of the attractions of city life and the tempting opportunities offered by mining industries has caused the Government to take steps to promote agricultural industries...To promote the cultivation of arable land, the Agrarian Credit Bank of Chile has been established. This institution not only lends money on liberal terms, but also arranges for the purchase of seeds, fertilizer, and stock. The bank makes loans to the farmer, irrespective of whether he work on a large or a small scale, on any of the following securities: Livestock, machinery, harvested or unharvested crops, and standing or cut timber. Another agent in promoting the development of farm lands is the Agricultural Colonization Bank, which buys land, constructs houses, roads, and canals, and makes other necessary improvements in order that settlers may start the immediate cultivation of the soil. Groups of persons acting as a unit may purchase land, after certain legal formalities have been complied with, on the payment of but 15 per cent of the value of the property, the bank holding all liens, so that it is the only creditor. The bank may also make individual loans to colonists for terms of from one to five years. The same bank also arranges for the establishment of cooperative societies, and advances capital to establish such factories as may be desirable to utilize the crops or other produce in a given locality..."

## Farm Trends

Walter Burr of the University of Missouri, writing on "The Terrors That Lurk in Trends" in Nation's Business for September, says in part: "Here is a nationally known authority in matters relating to agricultural interests, who states that, because corporation farming is developing at a certain known rate, the family farm will pass away in a few years....As a matter of fact, corporation farms are few compared to the number of farms operated by the individual farmer, and a study of the possible development of this type of farm organization does not lead to the conclusion that it is soon to be the only American type of farming. The rapid increase in the numbers of such farms in the period of agricultural depression seems to have been not according to the choice of those who entered the business, but rather a device to save them from further losses. Although in a few cases corporation farming has been undertaken by a preconceived plan, there seem to be more cases in which banking interests found themselves owning farms because of mortgage foreclosures. The land was unsalable, and the bankers sought some means to keep the farms producing. Almost six million farms in the United States are operated by individuals, and it is a safe bet that at least five million of these farmers are not contemplating merging their holdings into corporation form....The new forms of organized life will doubtless not disappear from the picture in any near future, and may always remain there. Corporation farming, corporation industry, the mail-order house, the chain store--they doubtless have come to stay. But certainly it is time that we should all understand that, in the last analysis, the things which present trends indicate will eventually happen are the things which never do happen. Perhaps the farmer may safely continue to farm, the inventor continue to manufacture his product in the home community, the retail store operate regardless of the mail-order house, and the individual retailer make profits alongside the chain store."



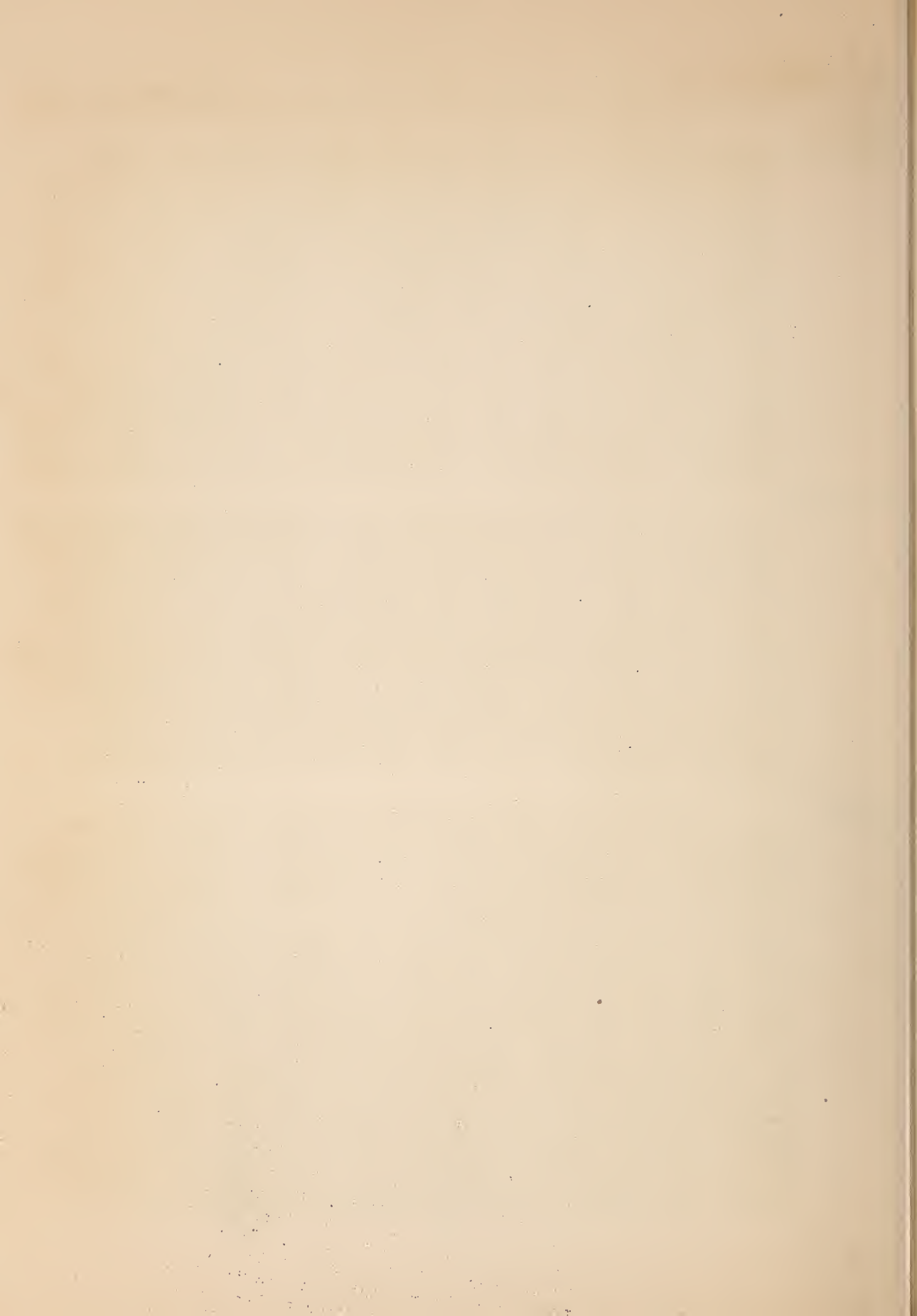




Georgia                    An editorial in Southern Cultivator for September 1 says:  
Vegetables "Recent visits to Georgia of representatives of the large packing and  
canning companies of the far west may well be the first step to the  
return of the Georgia farmer to that condition of prosperity which is  
rightfully his. It is known that tests have already been made in the  
laboratories of some of the big California companies and that the re-  
sults have shown that in several kinds of vegetables the Georgia-grown  
varieties have proven superior for packing and canning to those grown  
in California. Faced with the prospect of being able to save large  
sums in transportation costs to the eastern and European markets, and  
at the same time supply the market with superior products, there seems  
to be no doubt that at least some of these great packing companies,  
whose business is world-wide, will in time come to Georgia to establish  
plants. This will mean that the Georgia truck farmer will have a guar-  
anteed, year-round market for his vegetables, and that he will be saved  
expense of packing or risk of loss incident to delay in transportation.  
..."

Lamb Prices            The following statement was issued September 22 by Wm. Whitfield  
Woods, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers: "Consumers  
may be interested to know that the wholesale prices of lamb, after ris-  
ing somewhat in August, have been declining again for about two weeks  
and are now from ten to more than twenty per cent lower on the Chicago  
market than they were at the beginning of the month. The recent de-  
clines, which have followed heavy receipts of lambs, have been especial-  
ly marked in New York and Philadelphia. In New York the declines from the  
first of the month have ranged from 20 to 24 per cent; in Philadelphia  
from 18 to 20 per cent. Present wholesale prices of lamb on the  
Chicago market are from 30 to more than 40 per cent lower than the  
prices of a year ago at this time, the decline varying according to  
grade and quality."

Marginal                An editorial in Farm and Ranch for August 30 says: "Marginal  
Land land in crops produces the surplus which lowers the price on the entire  
production. By marginal lands, we mean those fields which are incapable  
of producing a maximum acre yield. To illustrate. A farmer has fifty  
acres which he has always planted to cotton. Thirty of these acres, in  
normal years, will produce 225 pounds of lint. The other twenty will  
normally produce 100 pounds of lint. His average production on the  
fifty acres is 195 pounds. The cost of operation has been the same on  
each field, but the return per acre from the thirty-acre field was more  
than double the acre return from the twenty-acre field. Average return  
from the fifty acres was below cost of production, but average on the  
good soil paid a profit. How much better it would be for the farmer to  
put the twenty acres into grass or some other suitable crop and only  
grow thirty acres of cotton. It would prove more profitable to let the  
twenty acres lie idle rather than to expend money for seed and labor.  
If only soils suitable for profitable production were planted in crops,  
there would be no surplus to hammer down the prices on farm commodities.  
Our big farm problem is found in the selection of suitable soils for  
certain crops, leaving the marginal lands for pasture and wood lots."



## Prices

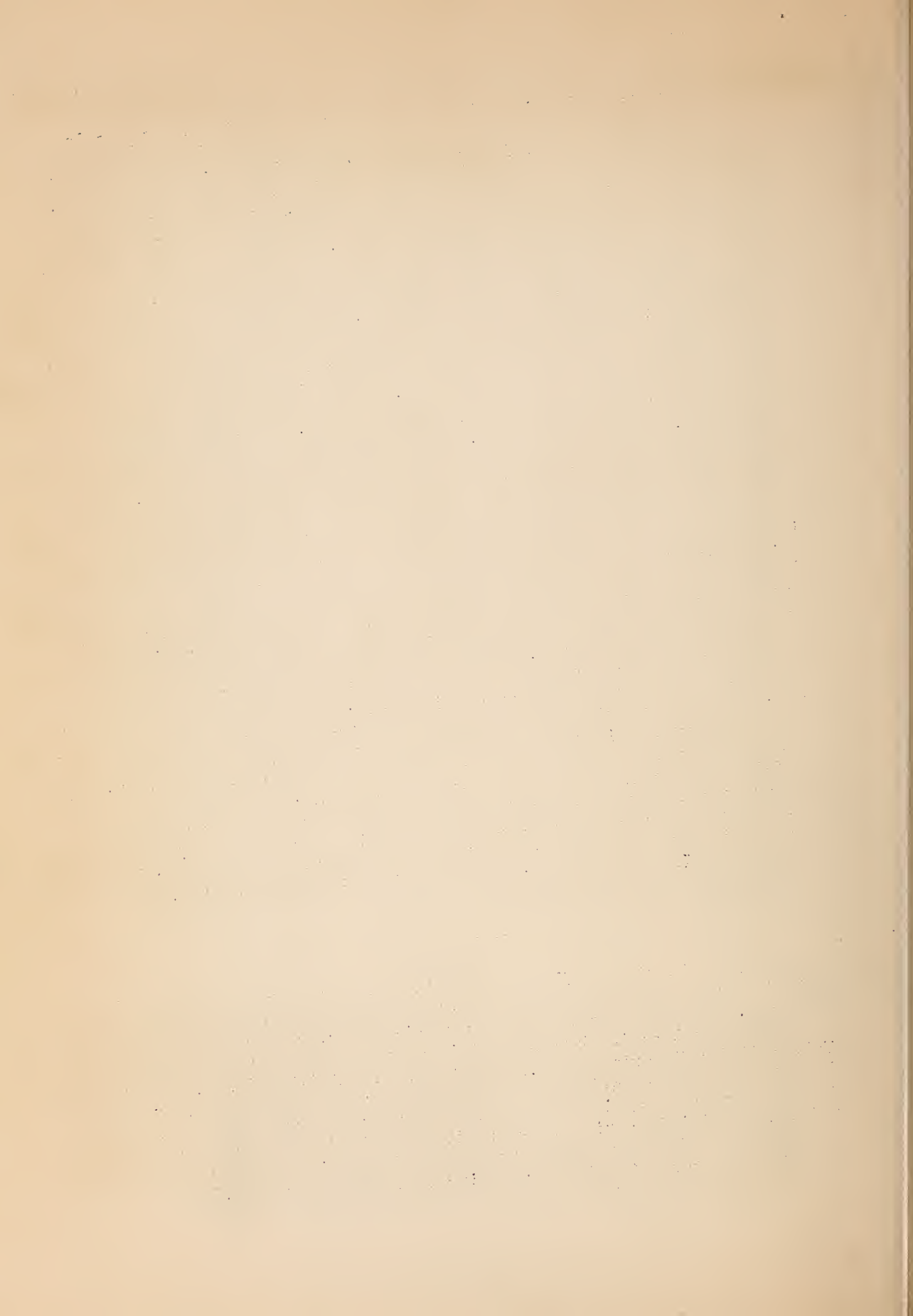
Arrest of the recent downward trend of wholesale prices is shown for August by the index number computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. The bureau's general index, based on 550 commodities or price series in 1926, stands at 84.0 for August compared with the same figure for July. The purchasing power of the 1926 dollar remained at \$1.19. Prices of farm products on an average increased over 2 per cent from July to August, with advances shown for barley, corn, oats, rye, winter wheat, hogs, eggs, and alfalfa and clover hay. Beef steers, lambs, sheep, and cotton, on the other hand, averaged lower than in July. Foods as a whole were slightly higher than in the month before, due mainly to increases for butter, cheese, fresh pork, hominy grits, cornmeal, and canned corn. Fresh beef, lamb, wheat flour, coffee, and sugar, were cheaper than in July. Hides and skins were downward, with leather, boots and shoes, and other leather products also showing minor decreases. Textile products averaged lower, with cotton goods, silk and rayon, woolen and worsted goods, and other textiles all participating in the decline. In the group of fuel and lighting materials a slight advance in anthracite coal was offset by small declines in bituminous coal and coke, leaving the group level unchanged from the month before. Metals and metal products again averaged lower, with small declines in most iron and steel products, also copper and zinc in the group of nonferrous metals. Building materials continued to decline, lumber, brick, and paint materials averaging lower than in July. Prices of chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, fertilizer materials, and mixed fertilizers all were somewhat below those of the month before. House furnishing goods showed a slight drop in the price level, while in the group designated as miscellaneous there was a considerable increase in prices of cattle feed, and a further decrease in prices of rubber and lubricating and cylinder oils. An increase from the July level is shown for the group of raw materials, while decreases are shown for the groups of semimanufactured articles, finished products, nonagricultural commodities, and the group of all commodities less farm products and foods. Of the 550 commodities or price series for which comparable information for July and August was collected, increases were shown in 109 instances and decreases in 184 instances. In 257 instances no change in price was reported.

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Section 3Department of  
Agriculture

An editorial in The American Elevator and Grain Trade for September 15 says: "Every grain elevator operator who handles feed as a sideline, either on a wholesale or retail basis, should make the most of the feed market advice broadcast this month by Secretary Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hyde's advice, contained in a letter sent to all chairman of State drought committees, urges that all farmers lay in their feed stocks for the winter at present prices. Official backing thus is given to the informal recommendation of thousands of dealers who have been urging their customers to take advantage of current prices on grains to be used for feed."

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# Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm Products

Sept. 22.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$12.40; cows, good and choice \$4.75 to \$7.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$12.25; vealers, good and choice \$10.75 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$10.15 to \$10.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$10.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.25 to \$9.25. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

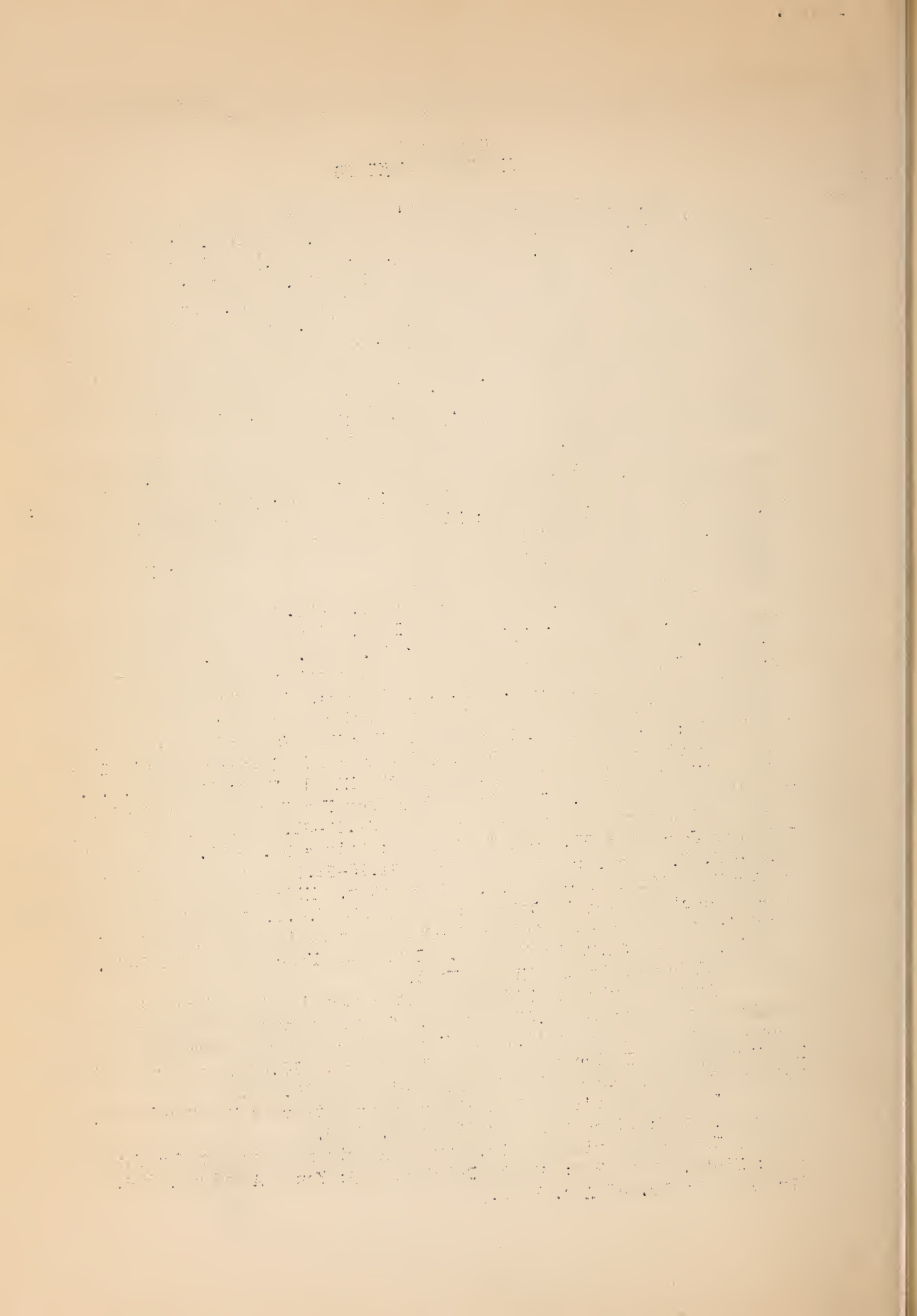
Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 84 to 87¢; No. 2 red winter St. Louis 89 to 89½¢; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 83¾¢; Kansas City 78 to 79¢; No. 3 mixed corn Chicago 90½¢; Minneapolis 81 to 82¢; Kansas City 87 to 88¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 90½¢ to 91¢; Minneapolis 84 to 85¢; Kansas City 87½ to 89¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 37 to 38¢; Minneapolis 32½ to 33½¢; Kansas City 37 to 37½¢.

Maine sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.70-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.40-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. warehouse re-graded in Idaho Falls. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers best mostly \$2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$1.95 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Round type cabbage best \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; top of \$25 in Cincinnati; \$9-\$10 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Concord grapes 30¢-45¢ per 12-quart basket in the East; \$40 per ton in Chautauqua Erie District. Michigan Concords 31¢-65¢ in the Middle West; 30-32¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Wealthy apples from New York brought \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Illinois Jonathans \$1.75-\$2 in Chicago; Grimes \$1.50-\$1.75 and Delicious \$2.25-\$2.50. New York yellow onions \$1.15-\$1.35 per 100 pounds sacked in New York City; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern sacked yellows 65¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; mostly 90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2-\$3.75 per cloth top barrel in city markets, top of \$4.25 in Chicago. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.50-\$1.85 per bushel hamper in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 12 points to 10.02¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 17.71¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 10.66¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 10.65¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40½¢; 91 score, 40¢; 90 score, 38½¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to 22¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.  
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 71

Section 1

September 24, 1930.

## WHEAT SITUATION

### DEVELOPMENTS

The press to-day summarizes the wheat situation as follows: "With the world wheat markets upset, Senator Oddie of Nevada announced in Washington yesterday that he would propose a bill in Congress excluding Russian manganese, coal, lumber, woodpulp, gelatine and glue, as well as wheat, from this country. The Fish 'Red' committee will transfer its inquiry into Soviet short sales of wheat to Chicago Monday, cooperating with Board of Trade officials there. Forged telegrams with false news from Canada broke Chicago wheat prices to their lowest since July, 1914, on the heels of depression laid to Soviet agency's activities. Measures to meet Soviet dumping of wheat stirred parties in England in connection with the tariff discussion. The Liverpool market weakened. A flood of Russian wheat was feared in France, with a modification of a 10 per cent limit on milling imported grain held likely. Dutch importers asserted Russia was sending adulterated wheat into the world market."

## WORLD ECONOMIC

### INQUIRY

A Geneva dispatch to-day says: "The Assembly of the League of Nations yesterday ordered a world-wide investigation on scientific lines of the present economic depression and its causes....The question boils down to what can be done about the situation in which the world's surplus stocks of more than 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, which this year's good crops will swell, has cut the price down where millions of farmers can not buy the necessities of life, thereby throwing more factory workers into the hungry army of unemployed, already 12,000,000 strong, which can not afford to buy food even at the prices which are reducing the farmer to similar misery...."

## COTTON

E. F. Creekmore, president of the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, with headquarters in New Orleans, announced through the Federal Farm Board last evening that the holdings of the corporation of about 1,300,000 bales would not be dumped on the market at present prices but would be held at least until July 31 next year, unless the market price reached or passed the purchase price. (Press, Sept. 24.)

## BREAD CON- SUMPTION

An Atlantic City dispatch to-day reports: "Bruce Barton, New York advertising man and writer, urged before the American Bakers' Association yesterday a nation-wide advertising campaign by the Federal Farm Board to restore white bread to its place in the American diet. 'We have 130,000,000 people in the United States,' said Mr. Barton, 'and 130,000,000 too many bushels of wheat. The Government proved in the war that its influence was sufficient to cut down the consumption of wheat. Why should that influence not be exerted now to build up the consumption?'"





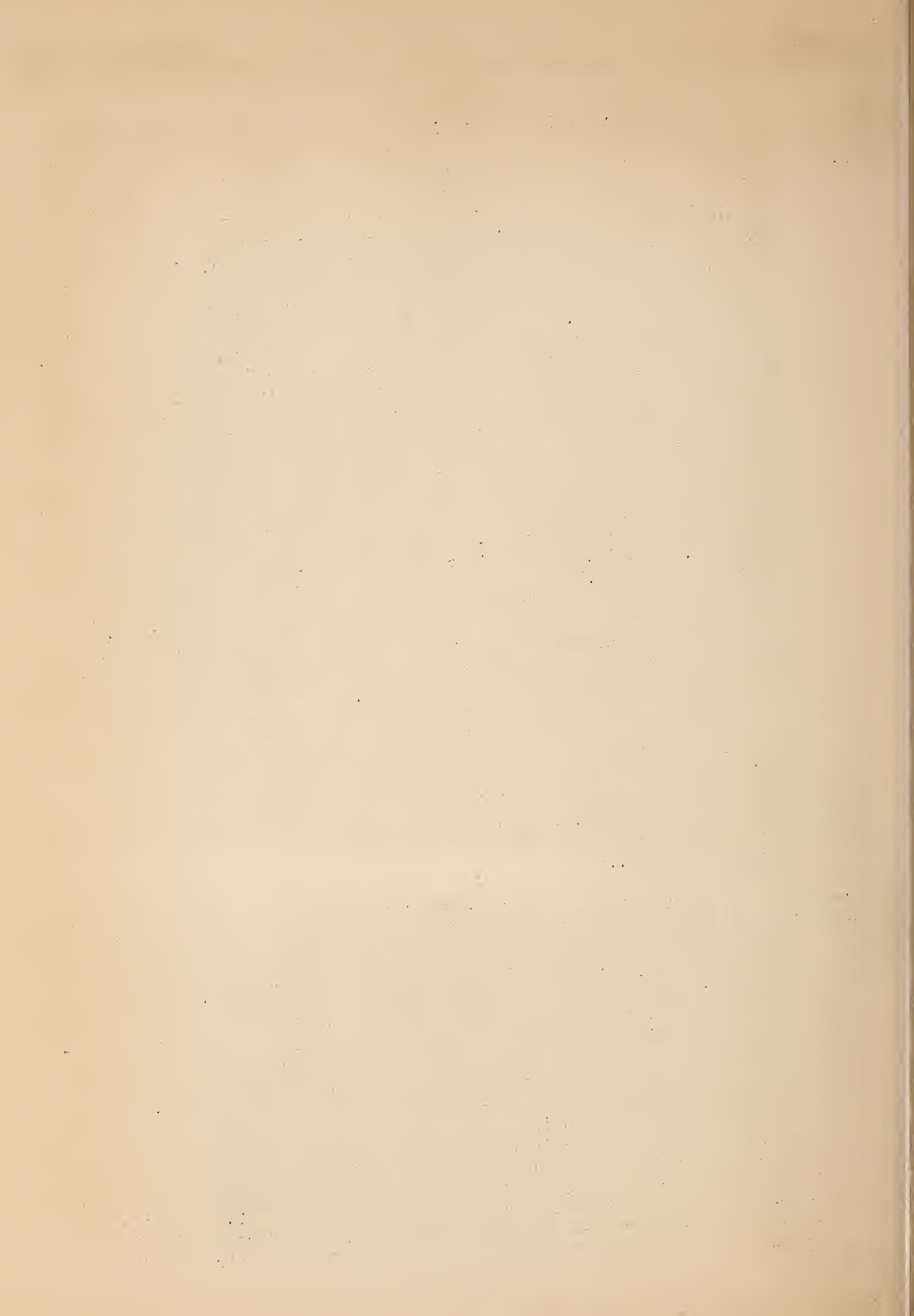
## Section 2

British  
Sugar Beet  
Subsidy

An editorial in Country Life (London) for September 13 says: "The costs of production in the sugar beet industry are likely to assume much importance when the factories are called upon to make their new price contracts with growers for the next three years. The sugar beet (subsidy) act of 1924 provided for the payment to the factories from the National Exchequer for the first four years of a sum of 19 shillings 6 pence per cwt. of white sugar manufactured. During this period the price agreed upon between the growers and the factories for sugar beet was 54 shillings per ton of washed roots, provided the sugar content was 15.5 per cent. An addition or deduction of 3 pence per ton was made for every 0.1 per cent of difference in sugar content. The value of this subsidy during the period 1924-27 was equivalent to 20 pounds 16 shillings per acre of beets grown, or 56 shilling 8 pence per ton. In other words, the factories operated on the very favorable basis of securing their raw materials for nothing. For the following three years, 1928-30, the subsidy was reduced to 13 shillings per cwt. of white sugar, and the prices for washed beets agreed upon between the factories and the growers was 46 shillings per ton of 15.5 per cent sugar content. A variation in the bonus was made, however, for extra sugar content, which became 3.6 pence per ton for every 0.1 per cent between 15.5 and 16.5 per cent, while above 16.5 per cent the bonus was 4 pence for every 0.1 per cent of sugar. According to the Oxford figures, the value of the subsidy during the last three years has been in the region of 15 pounds 17 shillings per acre, or 41 shillings 3 pence per ton of washed beets. The immediate problem for the beet grower is to try to forecast what is likely to happen when the subsidy is reduced to 6 shillings 6 pence per cwt. of sugar, which is the rate provided for in the three seasons of 1931-33. It is extremely difficult to indicate at the time of writing what the factories will offer to growers. The prices are fixed by agreement between the two directly interested parties on a collective basis, though thus far there has always been the natural suspicion that the factories have had the better of the bargain....If the beet sugar industry is to flourish, as it is hoped, then the spirit of give and take will obviously have to be rigidly observed..."

Machinery in  
Agricul-  
ture

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for September 20 says: "It is strange that so little serious attention is given to the various reflex effects of the introduction of labor-saving machinery of one sort or another into American agriculture...The truth is that what may almost be termed a revolutionary development is occurring in agriculture in this country, which has taken place closely similar in many respects to that in American industrial operations. This, of course, is the explanation of continued large output of various farm products at the same time that a steady drift of population from rural to industrial centers is going forward. These changes raise some interesting and difficult questions. It is, of course, useless to argue against the introduction of such machinery so long as such use cheapens production processes; but if we can overproduce in agriculture with a sharply lessened number of people giving their attention to agrarian pursuits, where are the workers thus released to find employment?...The fact is that the introduction of labor-saving devices is affecting different kinds of agriculture and different sections of the country in very

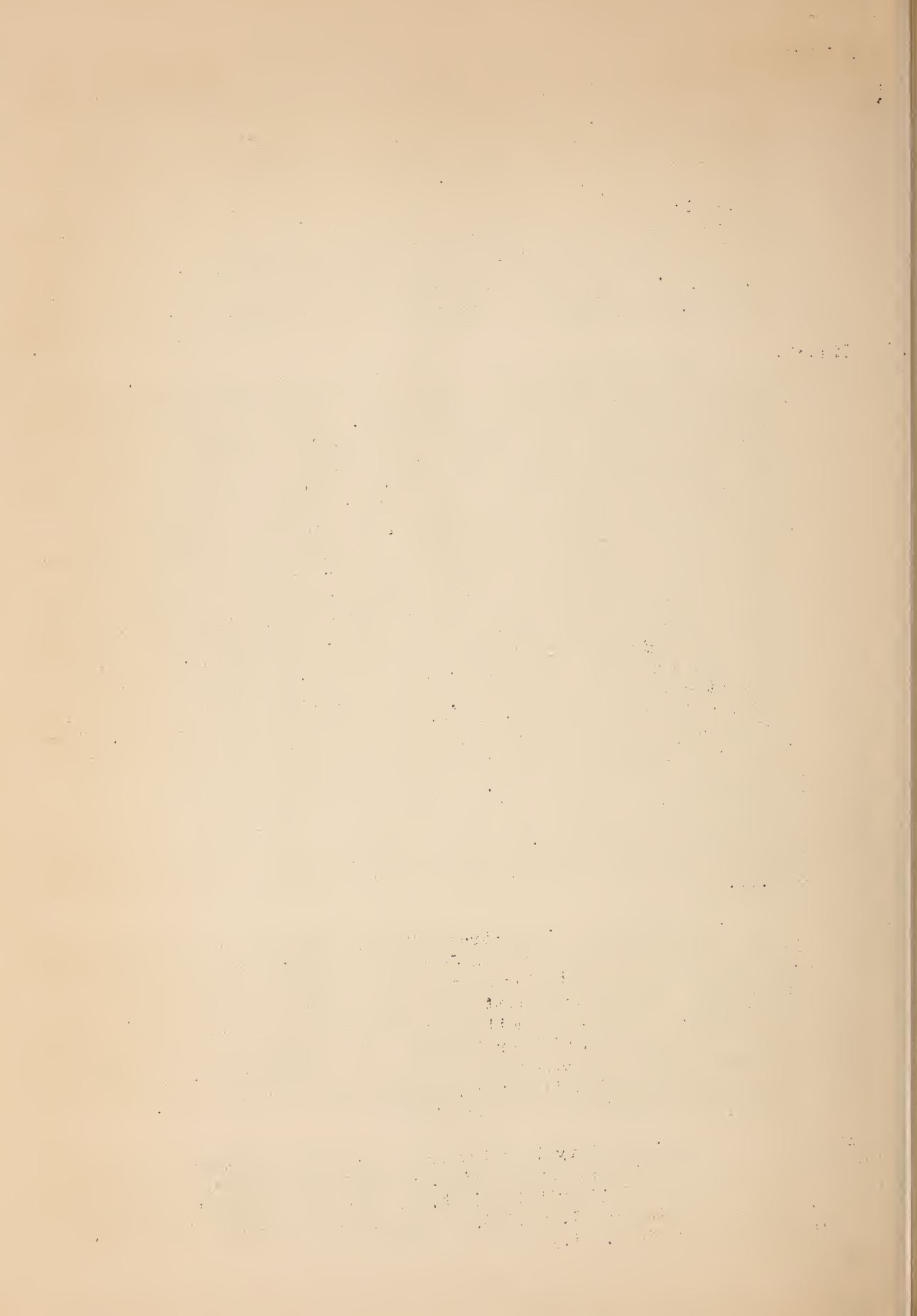


different ways. Generally speaking, it is sharply lessening cost of production in the West, where conditions of agriculture make such operations peculiarly effective. To the extent that this occurs, it tends, of course, to drive men from the farms in the East, where it becomes increasingly difficult to compete. The whole question deserves very thorough study and the formulation of a program for alleviating the difficulties that inhere in any such drastic reorganization of our agriculture. That is the more true since there are many social implications in the transfer of man power from agriculture to industry which do not arise with the mere shifting of labor from one plant to another."

**Milk Distribution in Ohio** An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for September 20 says: "Last week we had an opportunity to see a map showing the localities which furnished Cleveland with its milk supply. The routes used to truck the lacteal fluid into this largest of the State's consuming markets stretched out like fingers into various points throughout the whole of the northern half of Ohio, and we suspect if the complete picture could be drawn milk would be found coming into Cleveland from points in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Michigan. These fingers of trade brought about by the lack of an organization of farmers to guarantee the State's metropolis its milk supply are the natural result of the desire of Cleveland milk dealers to fortify themselves against a possible shortage and insure themselves of a year around supply. Far beyond the ordinary Cleveland milk shed run these fingers of trade and it does not take much imagination to picture the great tank trucks bringing milk into Cleveland past farms much closer to the city that are selling butterfat rather than fluid milk, past creameries that would like this supply, and through cities where it should logically be marketed. This is the reason why cooperative leaders of northern Ohio dairy cooperatives are conferring on the situation and considering plans for consolidation of their interests. Such an organization covering all of northern Ohio, in which the interests of the individual dairyman are properly safeguarded, will not only assist in Cleveland's tangled milk situation; it will help Pittsburgh, Canton, Akron, Youngstown, Toledo, Bucyrus and other northern Ohio fluid milk consuming and producing centers...."

**Milk in Japan** An editorial in Concentrated Milk Industries for September says: "Good fluid milk is so scarce in Japan that inhabitants of that country are using an increasingly large amount of evaporated milk and dry skim milk. Consumers have little faith in the local milk supply, even if available. This is a condition highly advantageous to foreign producers of concentrated milk products. It is said that the foreign goods are preferred to those produced in Japanese condenseries, an advantage which is enjoyed by the importers. Is America getting its share of the sales made in that far off country?"

**Poultry Industry of Oregon** Oregon's poultry industry is overtaking the lumber industry of the State, according to Earl Bunting, marketing counselor, in his talk before the Portland Advertising Club. The canned chicken industry alone last year amounted to \$1,500,000, figured on a wholesale price basis. (Oregon Farmer, Sept. 11.)





## Trade Trends

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for September 19 says: "Not pronounced--which would be surprising--yet novel and encouraging, is the slight new slant in our foreign trade trend shown in the figures for August. They deserve the emphasis and commendation which they were given at the White House. It had been a long and dismal recession in those trade totals recorded in the successive months of 1930. From \$410,000,000 in January the export aggregate had steadily dropped, first to \$300,000,000 and finally as low as \$266,000,000 in July. For the first half of the year the export total had been almost 21% below the same period of 1929. In July that decrease had got as high as 38%. Now at \$300,000,000 exported in August it is back to 21% again. On the import side the recession seems to be still in full swing, with the monthly total dropping steadily from \$310,000,000 in January as low as \$217,000,000 for August. The percentage drop from last year, which was 24% for the first six months, thus got as high as 41% last month. Our export excess, or 'balance of trade,' shows in consequence the substantial increase last month of \$71,000,000 over 1929, where it had been little altered in preceding months. It is a figure we are now not at all rejoiced to see expand. The figures cited are, of course, all monetary valuations--subject as they seldom were before in the history of our trade to price vicissitudes. The severe recession in unit values has magnified the extent of the drop in quantity. In imports the total net or average drop in prices has been estimated at about 10% for the first half-year. In July and August it probably was still greater with the further fall in certain raw material prices. The outside world has been buying our cotton and wheat a little more liberally of late and showing a noticeably greater ability or inclination to purchase our manufactured goods, notably machinery. That in itself is distinctly encouraging. If certain commodity prices have been grounding on bottom and if our industrial pace should be accelerated soon, it might not take long to alter the money course of our imports."

## Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist for September 15-30 says: "The letter from Secretary of Agriculture Hyde in our last issue gave nine-tenths of our readers new reasons for pride in southern progress. For certainly the great majority of us have not realized some of the remarkable facts he reported. For example, did you know that 'the South's two leading crops, cotton and tobacco, account, in their raw and manufactured forms, for more than 15 per cent of the total gross income (agricultural, industrial, and otherwise) of the United States'? Did you know that cotton alone provides 13 per cent of the Nation's total farm income? Did you know that cotton alone provides 13 per cent of the Nation's total farm income? Did you know that because of our climatic advantages 15 Southern States produce nearly as much truck as all 33 other States? Did you know that from 1920 to 1927 in 12 Southern States the production of creamery butter increased about 185 per cent, while the production for the United States as a whole increased only 55 per cent? Did you know that southern farmers are so eager for progress that our 15 Southern States employ and keep busy more extension agents than all the other 33 States combined? And--most significant of all--did you know that southern farmers and home makers



adopted more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million improved practices in 1929, or more than half of the total number of improved practices reported to the United States Department of Agriculture from all 48 States of the Union? Yes, the South is coming--up and coming! It is, as an eastern agricultural editor wrote us the other day, 'an undiscovered Land of Promise--to a large extent.' Our great need now is to bring up our animal production on a parity with our plant production. Then, indeed, in Henry W. Grady's fine phrase, 'will be breaking the fulness of our day.'...The South of tomorrow will hold our present high prestige in plant production and add new conquests in animal production."

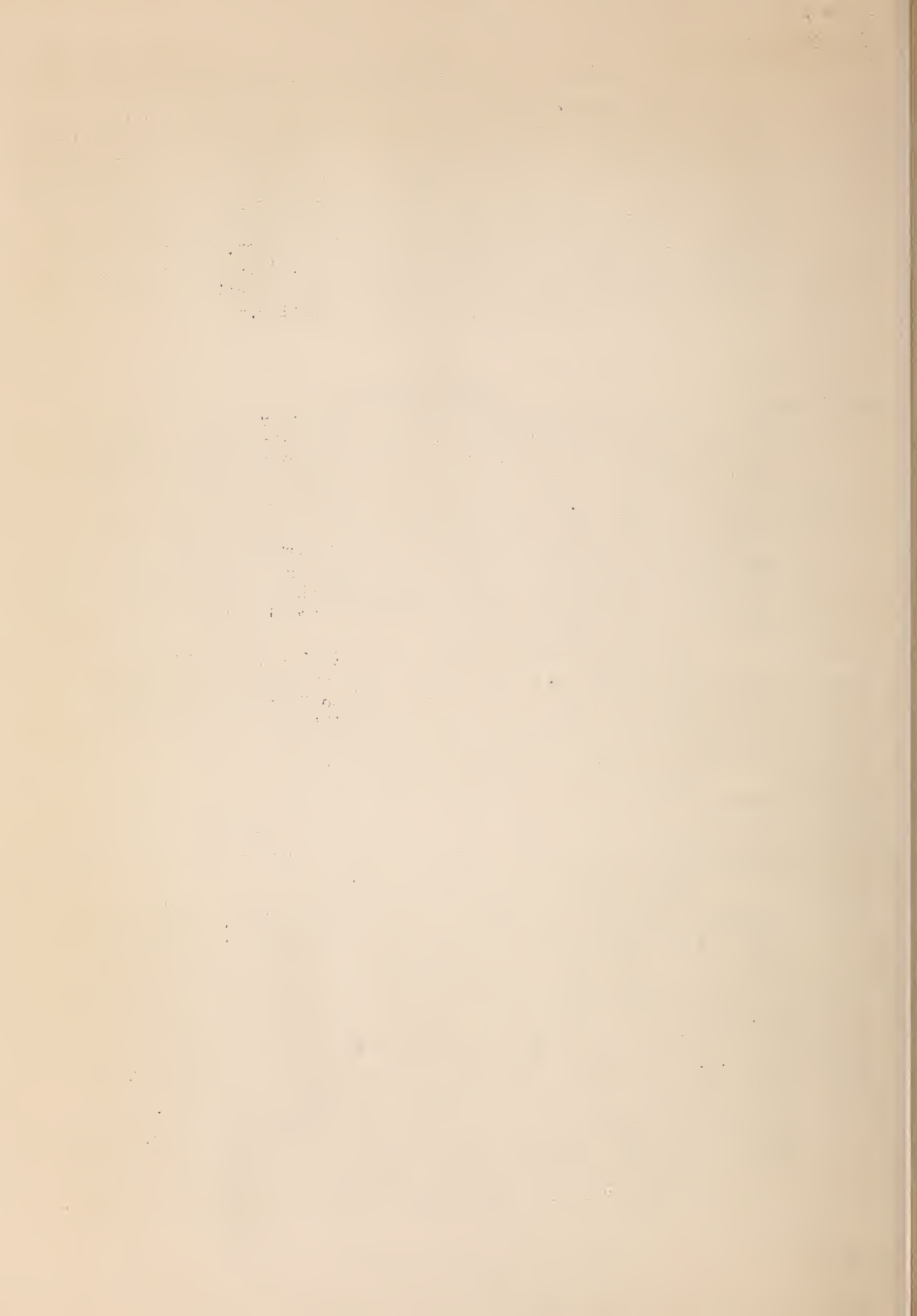
#### Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products Sept. 23.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$12.25; vealers, good and choice \$10.75 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$10.70; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$10; slaughter pigs (100-150 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 83  $1\frac{1}{8}$  to 86  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 76 to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 87 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 88¢; Minneapolis 79 to 80¢; Kansas City 86 to 87¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 87 to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 82 to 83¢; Kansas City 86 to 87¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 36 to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 31  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 31  $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 36¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 8 points to 9.94¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 17.74¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 10.57¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 10.58¢.

Sacked Cobbler potatoes from Maine brought \$1.70-\$2 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.35-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.35-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50-\$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Concord grapes 35¢-45¢ per 12-quart climax basket in eastern cities; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13¢ per 2-quart basket f.o.b. Rochester. New York Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket in city markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Illinois Jonathans \$1.75-\$2 in Chicago. New York Round type cabbage \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$20-\$25 in Cincinnati; \$9-\$10 f.o.b. Racine. New York yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.50 per 100 pounds sacked in consuming centers; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern sacked stock 65¢-30¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Benton Harbor, Michigan. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes ranged \$2.50-\$4 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 72

Section 1

September 25, 1930.

## THE WHEAT SITUATION

The press to-day summarizes the wheat situation as follows: "Wheat prices, combating, according to Secretary Hyde, the pressure of short selling by Soviet agencies in the Chicago market, swung upward after touching new lows yesterday, with reports that the Russians and other shorts were covering. The close was at an advance for the day.

"In Washington the Federal Reserve Board, meeting with Reserve Bank officials of all districts, announced that credit facilities would be available to American farmers at low rates to assist in marketing their crops. It was the first meeting at which Eugene Meyer, former Farm Loan executive, presided as governor.

"German industrial and agrarian groups agree that tariff measures are sufficient, if needed, to protect Germany against Soviet dumping. They oppose any joint action, as proposed at Geneva, against Russian exports. Russo-German trade relations are an important factor in this decision."

## THE STOCK MARKET

The New York Times to-day reports: "Heavy buying of stocks in the final hour of trading yesterday, on the news of a sharp rally in wheat prices, erased a substantial part of the losses caused earlier in the day when a break in the leading issues pulled scores of stocks down to the lowest levels of the year. The turnover on the Stock Exchange aggregated 3,442,230 shares, the heaviest day's business since June 23, when the transactions reached 3,836,440 shares. The recovery in wheat prices was attributed to the announcement of the Federal Reserve Board that Federal Reserve Banks would provide ample credit this autumn for the marketing of agricultural crops at lower rates than over before...."

## HOME OWNERSHIP CONFERENCE

President Hoover yesterday inaugurated his conference on home building and home ownership and in a speech to its planning committee said the "greatest present field for the absorption of our surplus national energy lies in better housing." Twenty-eight of the 33 members of the committee met and organized at the White House and later heard the President. Mr. Hoover said the second mortgage system of financing homes was the "most backward segment of our whole credit system," and that it was much easier to buy an automobile on the installment plan than it was to purchase a house. "Part of the difficulty," he added, "lies in inadequate financial organizations and part of it you will find in obsolete laws." The President asked the committee to survey the entire field of housing, including the apartment and rural phases. (A.P., Sept. 25.)

## BRITISH ECONOMIC ORGAN- IZATION

A London dispatch says: "For the first time in British history, labor joined with capital yesterday in presenting to the Government a joint memorandum recommending better economic organization of the Empire....The memorandum sets forth that the Imperial Conference offers opportunity which, if missed, may not soon recur for placing the economic life of the British Commonwealth on a sound and enduring basis..."

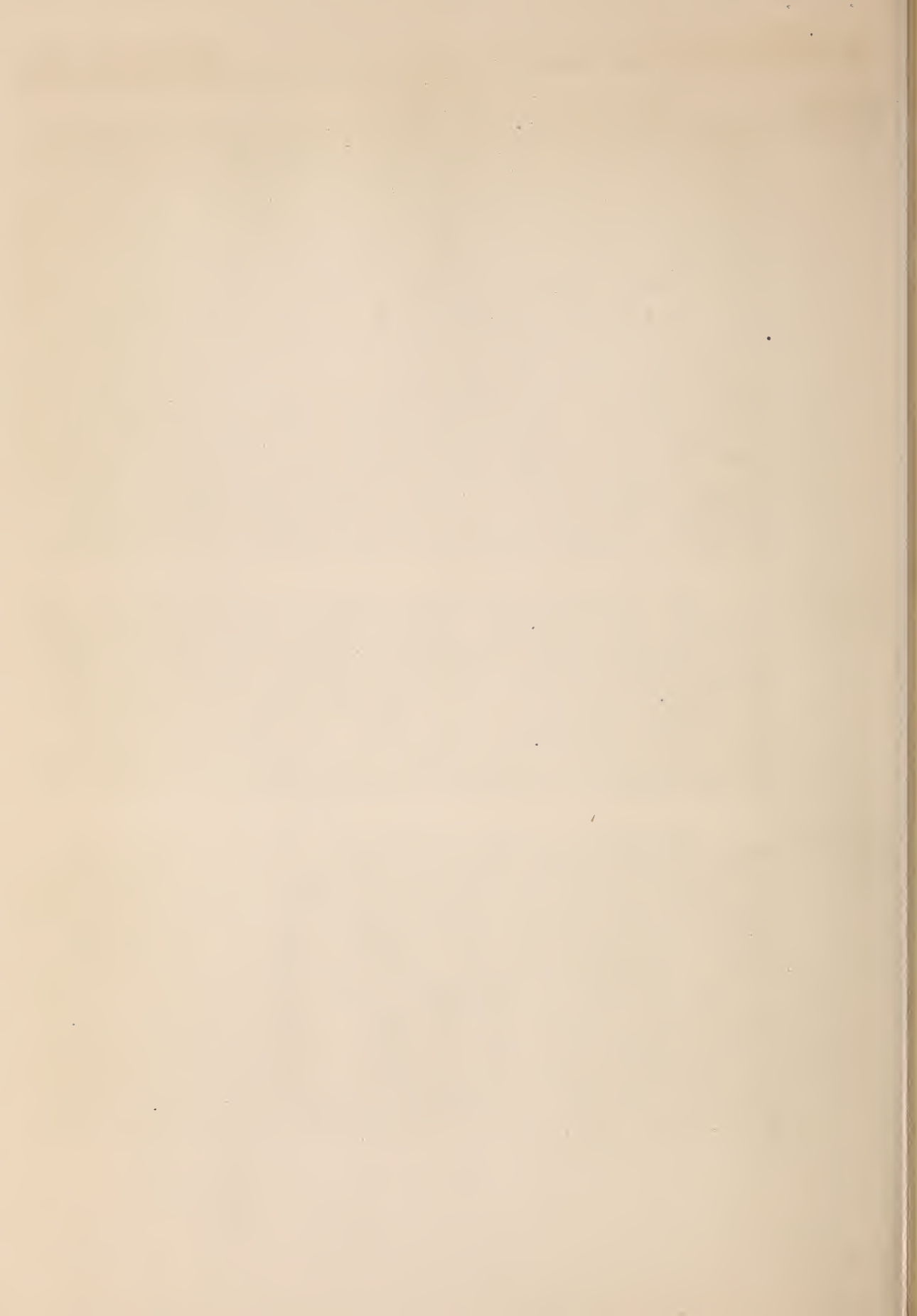


## Section 2

**Business Situation** Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company, says in Commerce and Finance for September 24: "Business appears to be turning the corner, and industrial activity seems to be increasing. Nevertheless, the processes of improvement are not yet so definite as to justify confidence in their durability. They have been demonstrably under way in recent weeks, and some of them have been more than merely seasonal. The lowest point in the business depression so far appears to have been reached at the end of July. Since the first week of August industrial activity in some of the most important of the basic lines has been increasing, and to a degree which justified the hope, but not the conviction, that the lowest point of the depression has been reached and left behind. The output of electric power seems to have been almost stabilized since the beginning of July. The loadings of freight on the railroads reflect perhaps more reliably than any of the others the changes in the volume of business activity under way. It reached its low point in the second week of August, and its advance since then has kept pace with the normal seasonal increase. The production of bituminous coal, on which industry, transportation, and the utilities depend for power, is characteristically irregular in its variations. It has been declining almost steadily since early April, but from the second week in August it has moved up..."

**Dairy Improvement Contest** An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for September 20 says: "The city of St. Louis, Missouri, which has shown considerable horse sense in dealing with agricultural interests during recent years, is again in the limelight, with its Chamber of Commerce cooperating with the National Dairy Association and the American Dairy Science Association in offering a prize to the county agent who submits the best county plan of dairy improvement in his county. The offering of prizes in work of this kind invariably brings out new ideas and new methods. The dairy industry will undoubtedly reap large benefits in this case. The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce is to be congratulated."

**Electrified Farms In Ohio** An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for September 20 says: "The National Electric Light Association reports a 17.82 per cent increase in the number of farms in Ohio served by central station electric service during the first six months of 1930. This increase of 6,780 farms brings the total of farms in Ohio receiving high line service from 38,045 at the end of last year to 44,285 on June 30, 1930. This increase is especially gratifying at this time considering the fact that conditions governing the extension of rural electrification at present are still more or less unsettled because of the necessity of securing interpretations of Order No. 110. There are many more farmers in Ohio who will contract for electric service as soon as the Ohio Public Utilities Commission decides cases now pending. It is to be hoped that no unnecessary delay will be permitted in deciding these cases as farmers are convinced of the value of electricity when they can get it on terms to suit their conditions."





## Farm Efficiency

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for October says: "The greatest present asset of American agriculture is its increased efficiency. More than any other factor it has helped agriculture to withstand, as well as it has, the successive impacts of deflation, after-war readjustment and the recent depression by offsetting at least a part of their effects. This rise in efficiency was just getting well underway when the after-war era opened its bag of troubles. The starting point was perhaps fifteen years further back when experimental work began getting on an effective basis and Holden was establishing the value of pure seed. This latter idea crystallized into general seed testing and breeding, certification and State inspection laws. The regions where it took hold in this way exhibit benefits in improved yields and in improved quality. In contrast, cotton, due to the failure of Southern States to apply pure-seed requirements with the same force, is the only important American crop to show a deterioration in quality. By developing disease-resistant and larger-yielding varieties, the experiment stations have greatly stimulated this better-seed tendency... About the time the pure-seed movement began making headway, the first dairy-herd-improvement association was organized in Michigan. That was the forerunner of another great advance in farm efficiency. In the past ten years the average production per dairy cow in the United States has moved up at the rate of nearly 100 pounds of milk a year. There are now 1,150 dairy-herd-improvement associations and they are still setting the marks further ahead. The average yield of their cows was 7,464 pounds of milk a year when last reported as compared to less than 5,000 pounds average for the country's dairy cows as a whole. Along with this definite method of improvement have come others more general. As C. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, recently stated, the knowledge of breeding principles is increasing and both feed crops and feeding practices are being improved. So, too, are methods of milking and handling milk on the farm and on the way to market. The combination of all these has enabled the dairy industry to supply an enormously increased consumption within the past decade with little or no increase in the number of dairy cows to absorb capital, feed and labor... Other branches of livestock also are helping to feed an increasing population with a smaller animal ratio, a thing that would not be possible without distinct improvement in method. It has been said that the swine industry has advanced more in the past ten years than in any other period.... In a similar degree the production per unit in the beef cattle industry has risen and the turnover of both range and feedlot have been quickened by earlier marketing. These advances in efficiency have made it possible to lower the livestock inventory of the country and still supply a volume equal to a normal growth in demand. The same thing has been taking place with other branches of farming, some of the vegetable crops having virtually doubled in volume since the war, yet without making serious inroads on other crops... Meanwhile the mechanical horsepower used in proportion to each farm worker has doubled within a decade. The old limits of the three-man farm are now those of the two-man farm.... Viewed from the standpoint of national resources this increased efficiency of agriculture is one of the most important contributions of the time. Certainly the spirit which has made it possible, in the face of such heavy disadvantages, deserves that rating."



Norway Land Settlement      Social Science Abstracts for September publishes the following abstract of an article by J. Frost in *Berichte u. Landwirtsch*: "Land settlement in Norway is outlined from the ice age up to the present day. The old system of retaining the land in the same families for generations, and the lack of freedom and of social status of the lower agricultural classes led to discontent and emigration. To counteract this, a colonization scheme was undertaken by the State in 1903, and financed by the establishment of a State credit bank. The object of the scheme was to create new settlements, to reorganize those in economic distress, to exploit the land, and to make it possible for Norwegians to make a living in Norway. From 1903 to 1927, 74,483 families--an average of 31,000 a year--were made independent. Emigration was reduced by one half. The establishment of many small farms, and the reclamation of many acres of waste land have resulted in a considerably increased agricultural production."

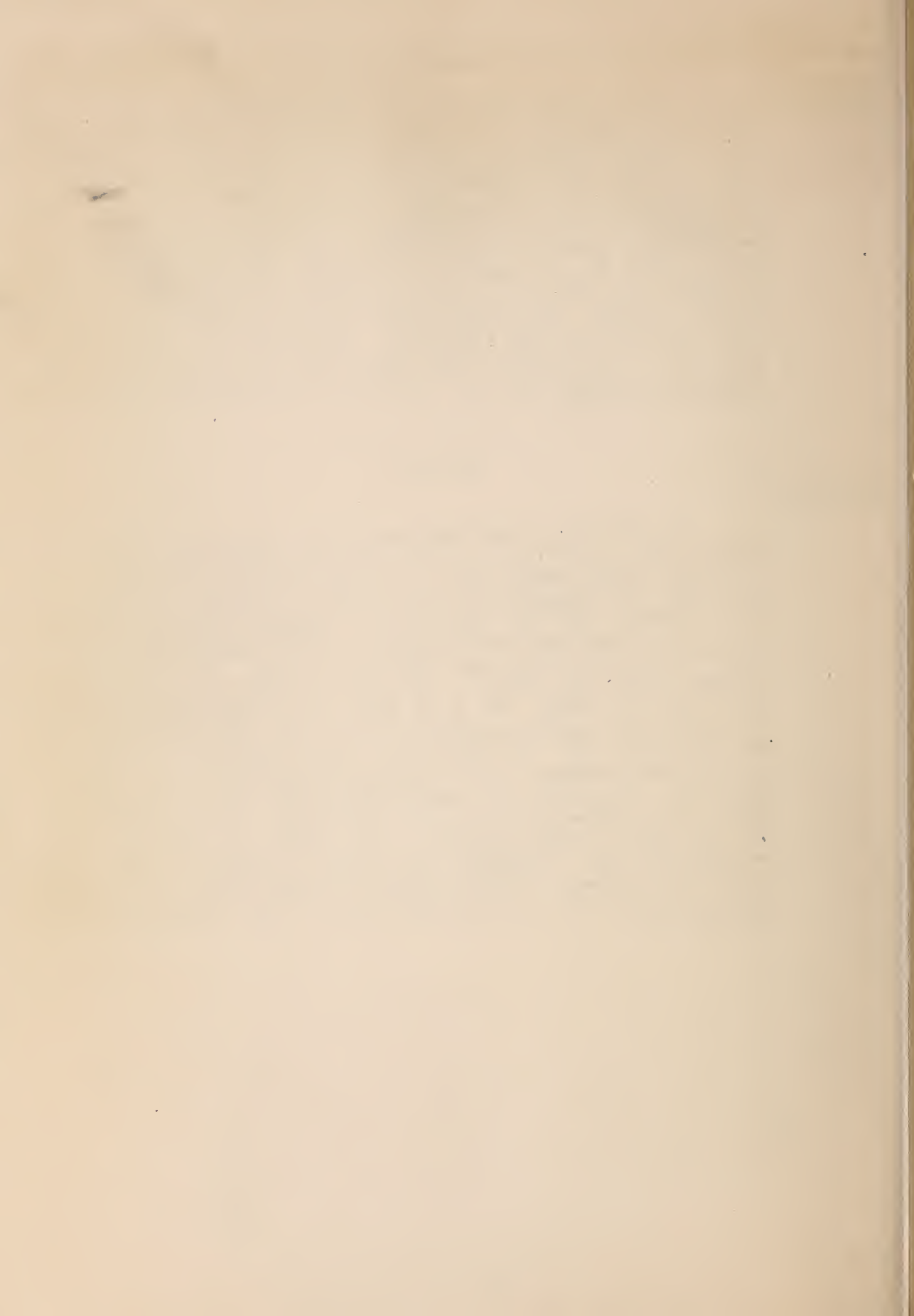
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### Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

An editorial in *The Washington Post* to-day says: "Common sense is used so sparingly in dietetics and so frequently ignored in individual dietary habits that it is really comforting to find that in general the consumption of food conforms to changing conditions of life. Dietetic fads have their effect. Fashions influence the kind of food chosen and the amount consumed, and the preachments of food experts bring discomforts into thousands of lives. But on the whole, it seems, people eat sensibly, and vary their foods with the demands of the body for energy. Dr. O. E. Baker, of the Department of Agriculture, has given studious attention to the modern diet as compared with that of 20 years ago. He finds only a slight decrease in the amount of food calories consumed, but a considerable difference in the kind of foods used. Consumption of cereals has declined about 100 pounds per capita, with distressing results for the farmer. On the other hand, there has been a notable increase in the public taste for sugar, milk and vegetable oils. Vegetables have grown in popularity at the expense of wheat and cornmeal. Fruits continue in strong demand, but oranges, grapes, peaches, &c., are encroaching upon the once supreme position of the apple..."

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# Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm Products

Sept. 24.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$12.60; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10.25 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.75; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.85 to \$10.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$9.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.25 to \$8.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

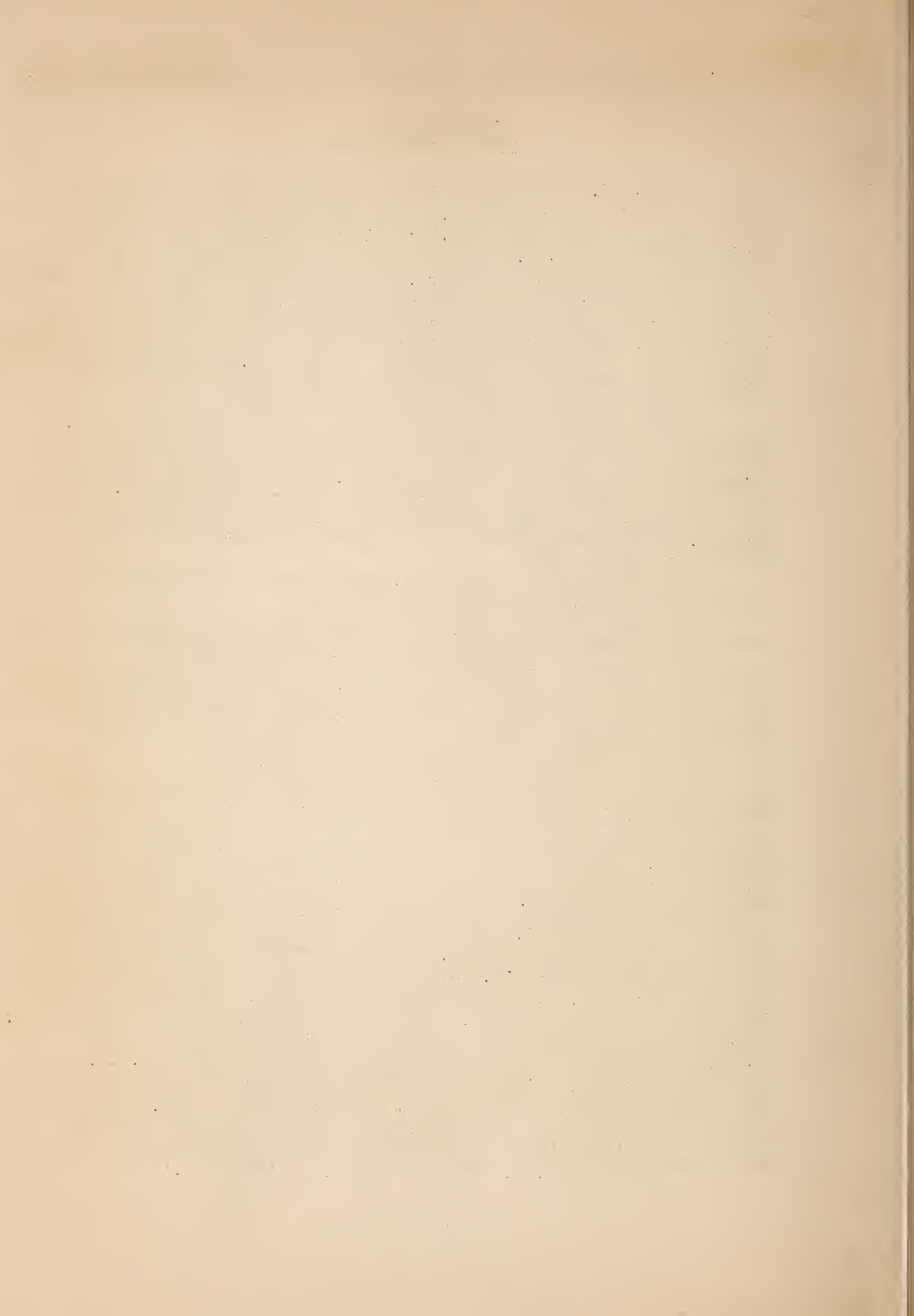
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 83  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 86  $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 87  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 89¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 75 to 76¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 79 to 80¢; Kansas City 83  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 85  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 88  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 88  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 81 to 82¢; Kansas City 84  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 86¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 35  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 32 to 32  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 34  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 35  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39¢; 91 score, 38  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to 21  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 4 points to 9.90¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 17.90¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 10.51¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.53¢.

Best sacked Cobbler potatoes from Maine jobbed at \$1.65-\$2.30 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.35-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho Russet Burbanks were being held for higher prices at shipping points, but Rurals returned \$1.10-\$1.20 on an f.o.b. basis. Chicago carlot sales were at \$2 per 100 pounds, with Wisconsin Cobblers at \$2-\$2.15. New York Concord grapes 35¢-50¢ per 12 quart basket in the East, with shipping-point sales at \$40 per ton. Eastern Wealthy apples mostly jobbing at \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket; \$1.15-\$1.25 at shipping points. Illinois Jonathans \$1.75-\$2.75 in northern city markets. New York round-type cabbage \$8.50-\$10 bulk per ton at loading stations, or \$14 per ton sacked, with Danish-type at \$14 bulk. City sales at \$18-\$25 per ton of domestic-type. Wisconsin stock \$9.50-\$10 per ton f.o.b.; \$20-\$25 per ton in terminal markets. Best New York yellow onions \$1-\$1.50 per 100-pound sack in consuming centers; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester district. Midwestern sacked yellows 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound bag in city markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Michigan points. Sweet potatoes from Virginia jobbing at \$2.75-\$3.65 per barrel in eastern markets, with southern Nancy Halls at \$1.25-\$1.65 per bushel hamper and New Jersey stock \$1.25-\$2.50. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 73

Section 1

September 26, 1930.

## THE WHEAT SITUATION

The press to-day reports: "What steps will be taken by the Chicago Board of Trade to prevent short selling of wheat such as that indulged in by traders for the Soviet Government was undecided after a conference at Washington yesterday between members of the board and high Federal officials. Silas H. Strawn, general counsel, and three members of the Chicago board conferred at length at the Agricultural Department with Secretaries Hyde and Lamont and Chairman Legge of the Farm Board, but aside from informal statements by both sides that no unfriendly feelings existed and an expression by board members that they would cooperate in any preventive measure, nothing concrete developed...."

A Chicago dispatch gives the following summary of the situation to date: "1. Hamilton Fish, jr., head of the congressional committee investigating Communist activity, will convene his group at Chicago Monday to inquire into Russian deals. He will have the full cooperation of the Board of Trade. 2. Reports in the trade say that Russia has about pulled out of the Chicago market. 3. The Farmers' National Grain Corporation, a Farm Board agency, has been in the market replacing wheat previously sold, but with the express statement that it is making 'no effort to fight the Russian menace with active buying support.' 4. Silas Strawn, president of the International Chamber of Commerce...is in Washington..to explain the Board of Trade position....5. The Board of Trade Business Conduct Committee has held two meetings to investigate the Russian wheat transactions, but has recommended no action as yet. 6. The American Farm Bureau Federation announced that its board of directors would meet October 2 and 3 to consider means of combating the menace of Russian exports of agricultural products...."

## CANADA'S POSITION

An Ottawa dispatch to-day says: "Canada will not send a representative to the inquiry into Soviet short selling of wheat at Chicago Monday. Sir George Perley, acting prime minister, explained the Canadian Government is trying to ascertain whether there is any ground for a report that there has been manipulation in Canada. This method of cooperation, he suggested, appears preferable to sending representatives to the Chicago hearings."

## STONE ON WHEAT PRICES

A Chicago dispatch to-day states that wheat prices fell from momentary gains yesterday as James C. Stone, of the Federal Farm Board, subscribed publicly to the theory that price trends for the next few years would be downward.

## BRITAIN CUTS BREAD PRICE

A London dispatch to-day states that the price of bread in London and most of England will be lower than at any time since 1915 next Monday when a decision to reduce the quarter loaf from 16 to 15 cents, taken at a meeting of the Bakers' Association yesterday, goes into effect.





## Section 2

Boys and Girls Clubs      The Pacific Rural Press for September 20 says: "Let's give the farmers of tomorrow a hand--those Future Farmers and 4-H Club members. We who have thinning hairs and ingrowing methods have coming along behind us a bunch of studious, progressive farm boys and farm girls who have an enthusiasm which we might well envy and which at least we can applaud. This California which we all love has a good many thousand boys and girls who are boring in to find the whys and wherefores of farm failure and farm success, and a courage which does not admit defeat. They are the backbone, ribs and hearts of the agriculture of this State for tomorrow. At the fairs they tramp our coattails."

Controlled Hunting      An editorial in The Country Gentleman for October says: "The hunting situation has reached a serious stage in nearly every farming locality where any game is to be found. An army of hunters, many of them unused or indifferent to the rights of rural life, are let loose upon the countryside every fall. They have the privilege of hunting, sold to them by the States, but the land upon which they must do most of their hunting is the private property of farm people. It is a strangely tangled up proposition, the like of which exists in no other department of American life. That is largely because our hunting policy is a carryover from an era that has disappeared. A readjustment to the changed conditions, both satisfactory to the decent sportsman and fair to the farmer, is yet to be attained. P. S. Lovejoy's article Free Hunting or-----in this issue of The Country Gentleman states the general situation, the perplexing difficulties involved and the efforts being made to solve them. Meanwhile a solution that seems to meet the interests of both good sportsmen and farmers has been worked out by a large group of landholders in a township near Lansing, Michigan. It takes the form of a cooperative antitrespass organization. The land represented in it is strictly closed to all hunters except those who are admitted by members, and these must conduct themselves in accordance with regulations laid down by the association. Under these regulations no farmer may admit to his land more than four hunters a day and each of these must carry a printed admission ticket given him by his host. This ticket is furnished by the association and grants the sportsman, provided he obeys the rules, the right to shoot over any lands included in the organization. The rules are simple and easy to obey: Close all gates after you. Climb fences at posts. Don't shoot toward livestock or buildings. A hunter, in order to receive the desired ticket, is required to drive his car into the farmyard and leave it there until the day's sport is over and his ticket returned. This gives the landowner a chance to pass on the visitor before the hunt and on his bag of game when he is through. As a result the damage to livestock, fences and other property, common in past seasons, has been virtually eliminated. The best way of straightening out the hunting situation may be in some form of cooperation of this sort. The decent, property-respecting sportsman deserves consideration just as much as the lawless and irresponsible element deserve exclusion. And the farmer should have the right to exercise control over the use of his property, and perhaps some compensation for it."



## Food Changes

A Boston dispatch September 25 says: "Complete meals in cans and packages were suggested September 24 by Gordon C. Corbaley, president of the American Institute of Food Distribution, as the logical degree to which the rapidly expanding functions of the grocery store may be carried. Speaking at the closing session of the Boston Conference on Retail Distribution, Mr. Corbaley said that eventually the bulk of items on the American table would be prepared at central factories, while only the 'special dishes would be prepared by the housewife. The other foods, those to be eaten raw and those, like meats, fish and green peas, which can not be cooked in advance without materially changing the flavor, also will be prepared in central kitchens, but will be preserved by the use of refrigeration and will be offered in packages ready for the home," he said. 'This is the field now being pioneered by the so-called sharp-frozen products and ready cuts.' Support of Mr. Corbaley's prophecy was given by Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing at Columbia University. He spoke on 'Changes in Consumer Demand,' giving an exposition of the many changes taking place in the matter of household food. 'Foods requiring laborious home preparation,' he said, 'are now hard to sell, and it is going to be harder and harder to sell them. There are definite indications in the decline of home baking and the growth of the baking industry, and in the last twenty years there has been a great increase in the sale of cake and pastry.'...."

## Green on Employment Situation

Definite and encouraging improvement this month in the employment situation, shown in reports received from labor unions in twenty-four cities, was announced on Wednesday by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. In a statement welcoming the "definite trend for the better" represented by a decrease to 21 per cent in September unemployment as "compared with the 22 per cent out of work in July and August," Mr. Green said it indicated "improvement in the business situation, at least seasonally. This is the first time in the three years since we have collected figures from trade unions that employment has shown so definite and general an improvement in September," he said. "This is partly due, of course, to the unprecedented number out of work in July and August. But in the present situation it is encouraging, since better employment means more purchasing power for wage-earners. However, the upturn in employment has been only slight in comparison to the large numbers still needing jobs..."

## Irish Agriculturist To Lecture in America

George W. Russell, Irish economist and writer of essays on education and agriculture, better known in the world of letters as "AE.," arrived at New York September 24, according to the press of September 25. The report says: "The advocate of the 'back to the land' movement in Ireland, is here for a series of lectures which will last until next March. His topics will include:...'A Philosophy of Rural Population.' He will also address rural groups in all parts of the United States on the benefits of adherence to the soil rather than deserting the countryside for the lures of the cities and living in slums where, Mr. Russell said, 'the devil lives in a dark room.' He holds that when the rural population of a nation, that is, people engaged in agricultural pursuits, falls below 20 per cent, that the nation is doomed, for it loses the vitality to reproduce strong men and women..."





Road Congress Highway engineers from all quarters of the world will assemble in Washington next month to participate in the Sixth International Road Congress. Several thousand delegates will be in attendance. Great Britain and France are sending one hundred each. Delegations of varying sizes will represent other countries, while American engineers will be present in large numbers. The program will be divided into two sections. One will have to do with construction and maintenance of good roads; the other with administration and traffic. Distinct from the program will be an international inspection of road building. There will be three tours for the delegates to eastern, southeastern and central-western sections of the country, that they may study at first hand the various types of highways and methods of construction employed by the Federal and State Governments. The first congress was held in Paris in 1908. Since then there have been other meetings in Brussels, London, Seville, and Milan.

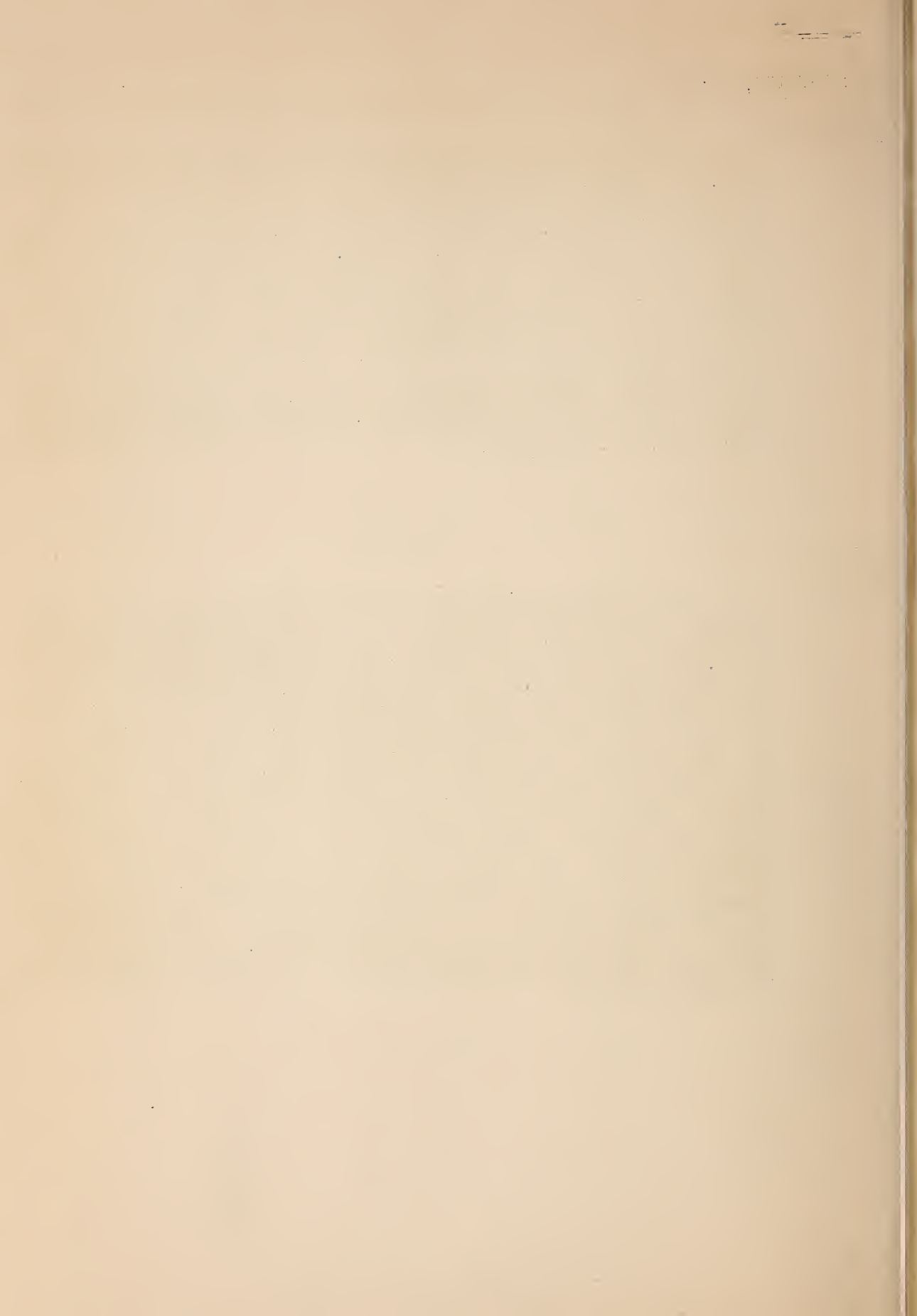
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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for September 23 says: "The housewife who goes to the grocery store to-day to order provisions for the family, may not realize that her order is quite different from that of ten, fifteen or twenty years ago. But it is. The Government Department of Agriculture, in one of its bureaus, has studied this general question of the American people's diet, and some of the things that were discovered were these: The types of food have changed, rather than the total amount of food values per capita. Less cereals are consumed now than formerly. There is more pork, sugar, milk and vegetable oils. People drink more--that is, of water and milk. Much of this liquid diet is taken in the form of sweet drinks at the soda fountain. These take the place of some forms of food as formerly consumed. More fruit is eaten; but it is citrus fruit, grapes and oranges; not so many apples or other orchard fruits. Generally speaking, people eat more of the expensive kinds of foods, probably because they could afford to do so of recent years. Less beef and more poultry is eaten than before the World War. Taking it by and large, each person takes into his system about the same number of calories, but in different forms."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Sept. 25.--Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.75; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$13.25; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$10.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$9.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.25 to \$9. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7 to \$8; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

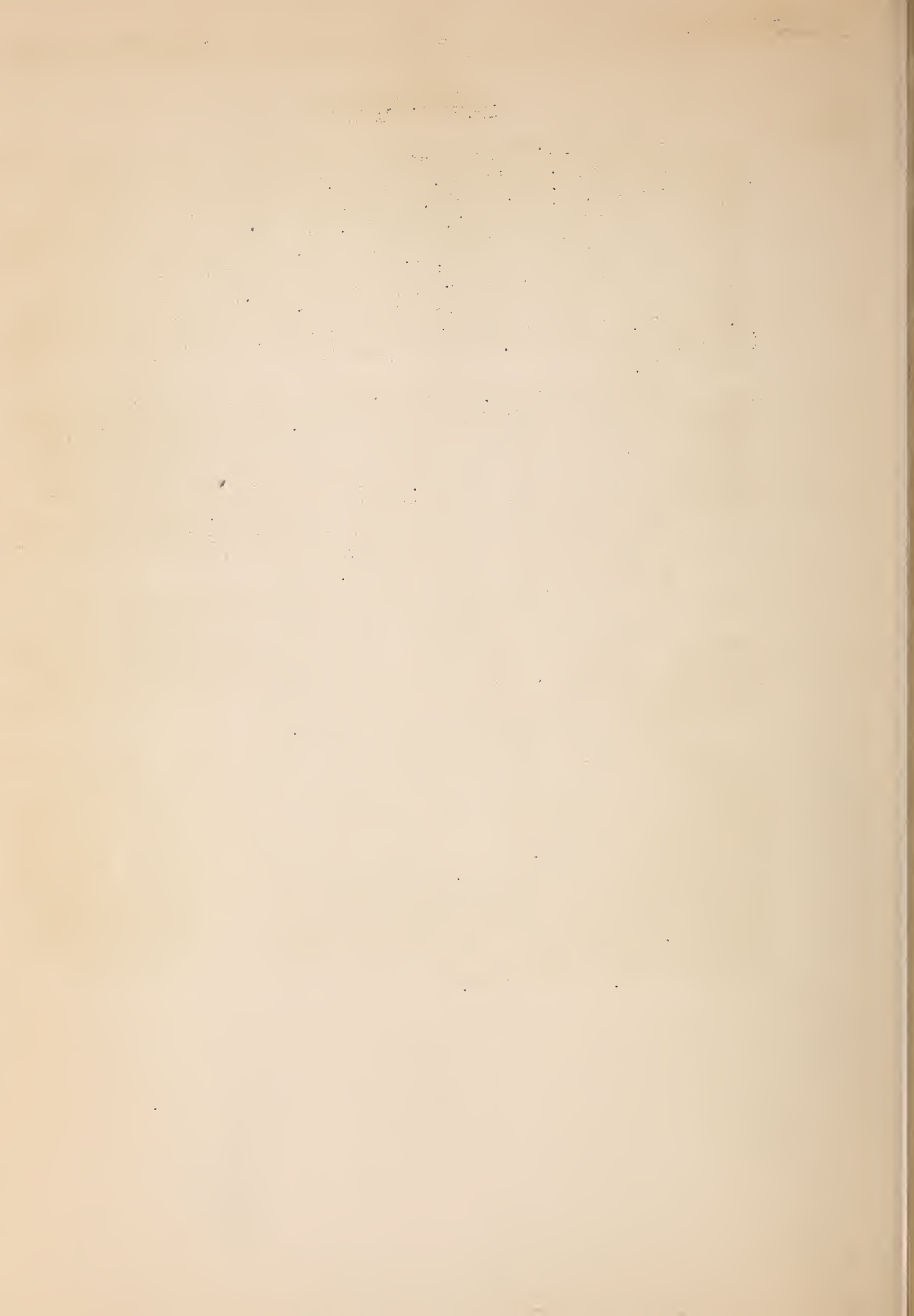
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 83½ to 86½¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 89 to 90½¢; Kansas City 83 to 85¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 77½ to 79½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 88¼ to 88½¢; Minneapolis 78½ to 79½¢; Kansas City 85 to 86½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 88¼ to 88½¢; Minneapolis 81½ to 82½¢; Kansas City 87 to 88½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35¾ to 36¼¢; Minneapolis 33¼ to 33¾¢; Kansas City 36½ to 37½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39¢; 91 score, 38½¢; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to 21½¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 8 points to 9.82¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 17.82¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 10.44¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 10.36¢.

Maine sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; bulk stock \$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$2.15-\$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$1.90 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 in New York City. Illinois Jonathans \$1.75-\$2; Delicious \$2.25-\$2.50 and Grimes \$1.50-\$1.75 in Chicago. New York Concord grapes 40¢-45¢ per 12-quart basket in New York City. Michigan Concords 31¢-50¢ in city markets; 28-30¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Round type cabbage \$15-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$9-\$10 f.o.b. Rochester. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester.  
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 74

Section 1

September 27, 1930.

**CHICAGO BOARD** The Associated Press to-day reports: "The board of trade  
**HALTS FOREIGN** determined yesterday to bar foreign governments from selling grain  
**SHORT SELLING** futures on its exchange. Aroused by the short selling of wheat on  
the Chicago market by Soviet Russia, directors of the board ordered  
its business conduct committee to put an end to bear raids and price  
manipulations. The committee was advised that unduly large short sales might be  
regarded as prima facie evidence of manipulation as distinguished from ordinary  
hedging sales..."

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**SOVIET GRAIN** An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Genoa says: "It  
**SHIPMENTS CAN-** was reported at Genoa on the Bourse yesterday that the Soviet Gov-  
**CELED** ernment had canceled the sailing of a number of Italian ships taken  
over for the transport of grain from the Black Sea to English and  
American ports. It is believed here that the Soviet Government has  
leased more than 600,000 tons of shipping, much of it from Italy."

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**PACKERS DECREE** Hearing on the petitions for modification of the packers  
**HEARING** consent decree signed February 27, 1920, by which the "Big Four"  
packing companies agreed to divorce themselves from unallied indus-  
tries, was set by Justice Joseph W. Cox in District of Columbia  
Supreme Court for October 7. (Press, Sent. 26.)

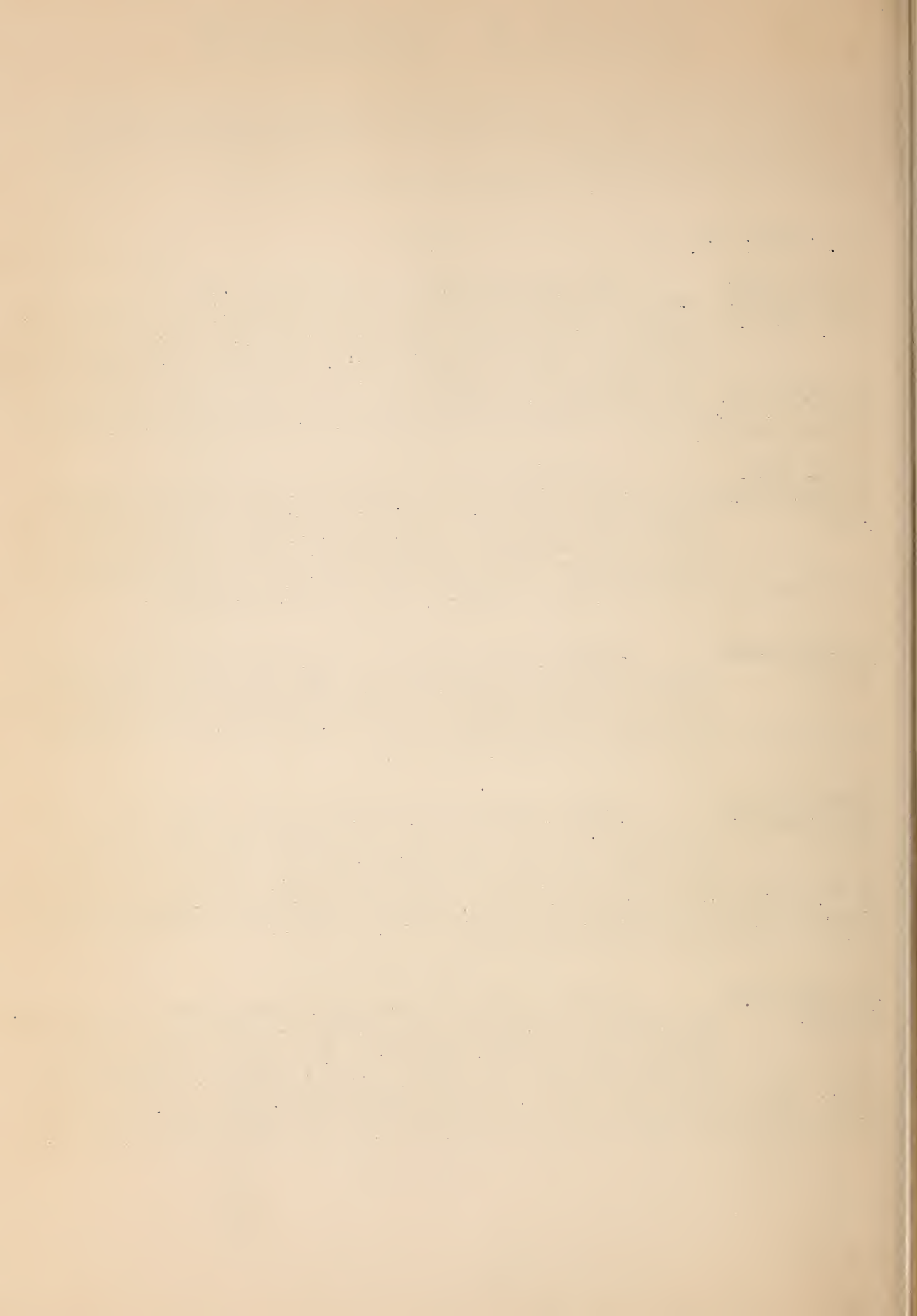
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**FLOUR AND WHEAT** A Berne, Switzerland, dispatch to-day reports that a pound  
**IN SWITZERLAND** of flour sells for 11 per cent less to-day than does a pound of  
wheat under the new price-fixing schedule adopted by the Swiss  
Government yesterday. The Federal Council fixed the price of wheat  
at 41.5 Swiss francs per 100 kilograms, which is roughly 2.25 francs a bushel.  
Flour was fixed at 37 francs per 100 kilograms, the Government absorbing the dif-  
ference in the price and cost of milling.

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**NEW SUGAR CANE** A Madras, India, dispatch says: "Announcement of a success-  
**REPORTED** ful attempt to introduce a new variety of sugar cane has been made  
at Madras by government officials. The cane is a cross between  
ordinary sugar cane and jowar, a rapidly growing indigenous grain  
plant. At the end of five months, says the announcement, this new hybrid has ma-  
tured, which is much less time than is required by the ordinary sugar cane, and  
analysis has shown that its sugar contents is the same as in ordinary sugar cane."

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## Section 2

Butter  
Industry  
In Cali-  
fornia

An editorial in Pacific Rural Press for September 20 says:  
"...Butter supplies are getting short and butterfat prices are due for--not too much let's hope--enhancement. Too high prices for butter means that a lot of folks will swing over to monkey butter. In the economic scheme of this State there is a chance for expansion of the dairy industry along the lines of high production, high quality and high endeavor. California is far from raising its own butter requirements. No State has more favorable feed and climate conditions. No State has as much right to develop a great seed stock industry in dairy animals.... California has a right to lead the world in the production of clean, high producing cows. And with a year around growing climate we need not take second seat to anyone in producing the fuel to stoke the cow factories with."

Limited Im-  
migration

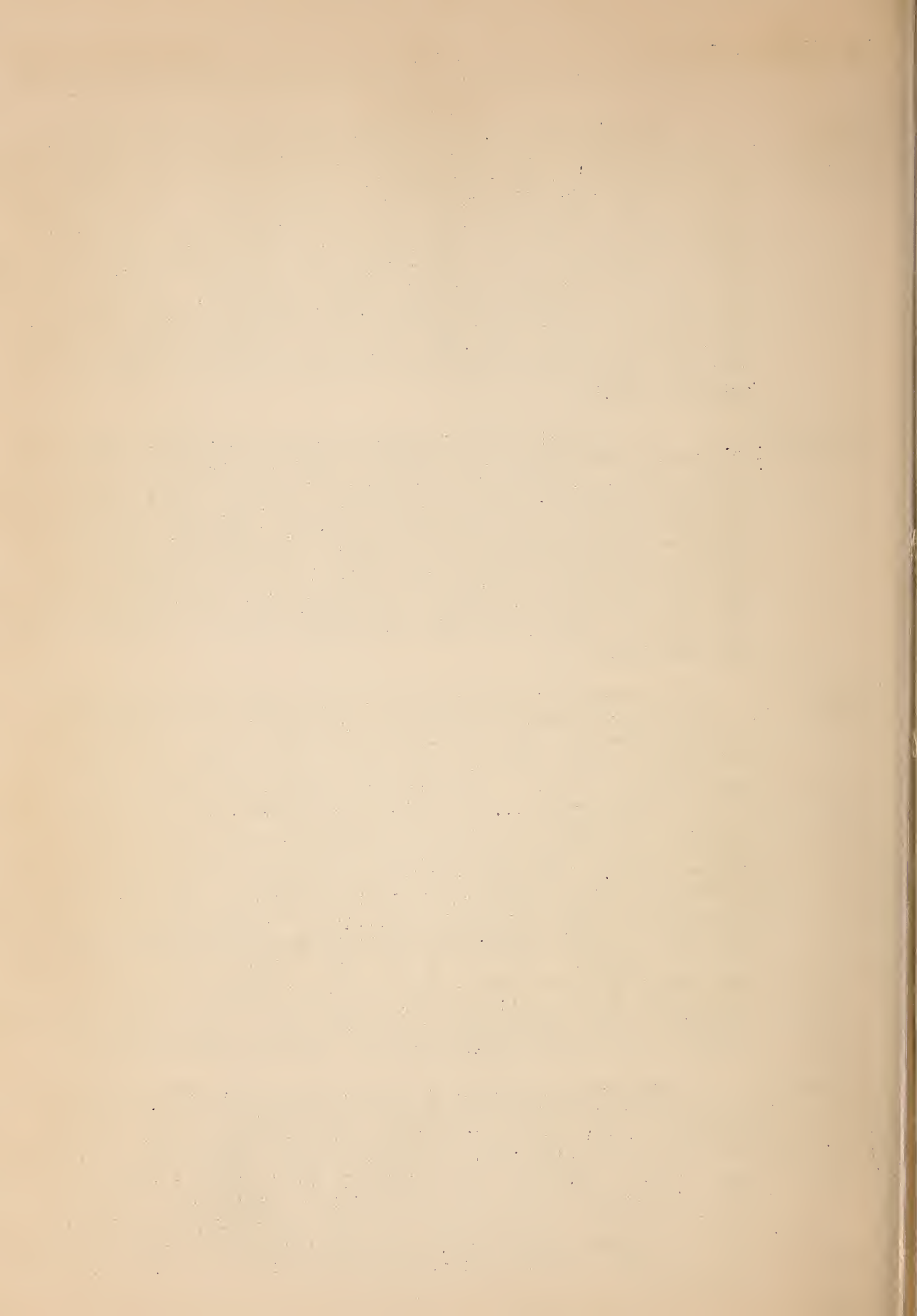
An editorial in The Country Gentleman for October says: "The Dominion of Canada is to be envied for the frank directness with which it does things. It has still further limited immigration, shutting it off almost completely from the continent of Europe. This country needs the same action as soon as Congress convenes. Moreover, the President should be given the authority to suspend all immigration whenever employment conditions warrant that course. The biggest single problem this country faces is keeping its people at work. Further immigration, even with present restrictions, only intensifies this problem. Nor is the record of some of our later immigration such as to commend its further admission."

Tobacco  
Market

An editorial in The Southern Planter for September 1 says:  
"...There could scarcely be anything more pitiful in the whole agricultural depression than the present situation of the tobacco grower. The Georgia tobacco crop has been going on the market for a month at heart-breaking prices. The Carolinas' markets are opening with little if any greater promise....The Federal Farm Board can't help unorganized farmers. The tobacco farmers are unorganized. The United States Department is doubling the number of markets to which it is furnishing tobacco graders. The Farm Board has conducted an educational campaign in Virginia and is starting one in North Carolina. Thus the Federal Government is doing about all it can...All the agricultural colleges and farm papers in the tobacco area are willing to lend helping hands in every way possible. And yet we fear that nothing much of an emergency type can be done this year. It is a pity. Maybe, however, the pity and tragedy of the situation will cause those tobacco growers who 'scabbed' on the cooperatives a few years ago to think twice before they wilfully join another farmer-owned and operated marketing agency."

Vaccination  
Against  
Tubercu-  
lôsis in  
France

Paris correspondence of the Journal of the American Medical Association for September 20 tells of experiments reported by Doctor Vaudremer to the Academy of Medicine which appears to have advanced the question of vaccination of cattle against tuberculosis. The report says in part: "Vaudremer found that the Vallee bovine tubercle bacillus, when cultivated on gelose and emulsified in physiologic solution of sodium chloride, if injected as a living organism under the skin or into the jugular vein in calves, does not produce tuberculosis but gives them the power to resist the intravenous injection of 4 mg. of virulent bacilli..."





### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Sept. 26.--Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.75; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$8.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$13.25; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9; hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$10.55; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$9.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8 to \$9. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7 to \$8; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

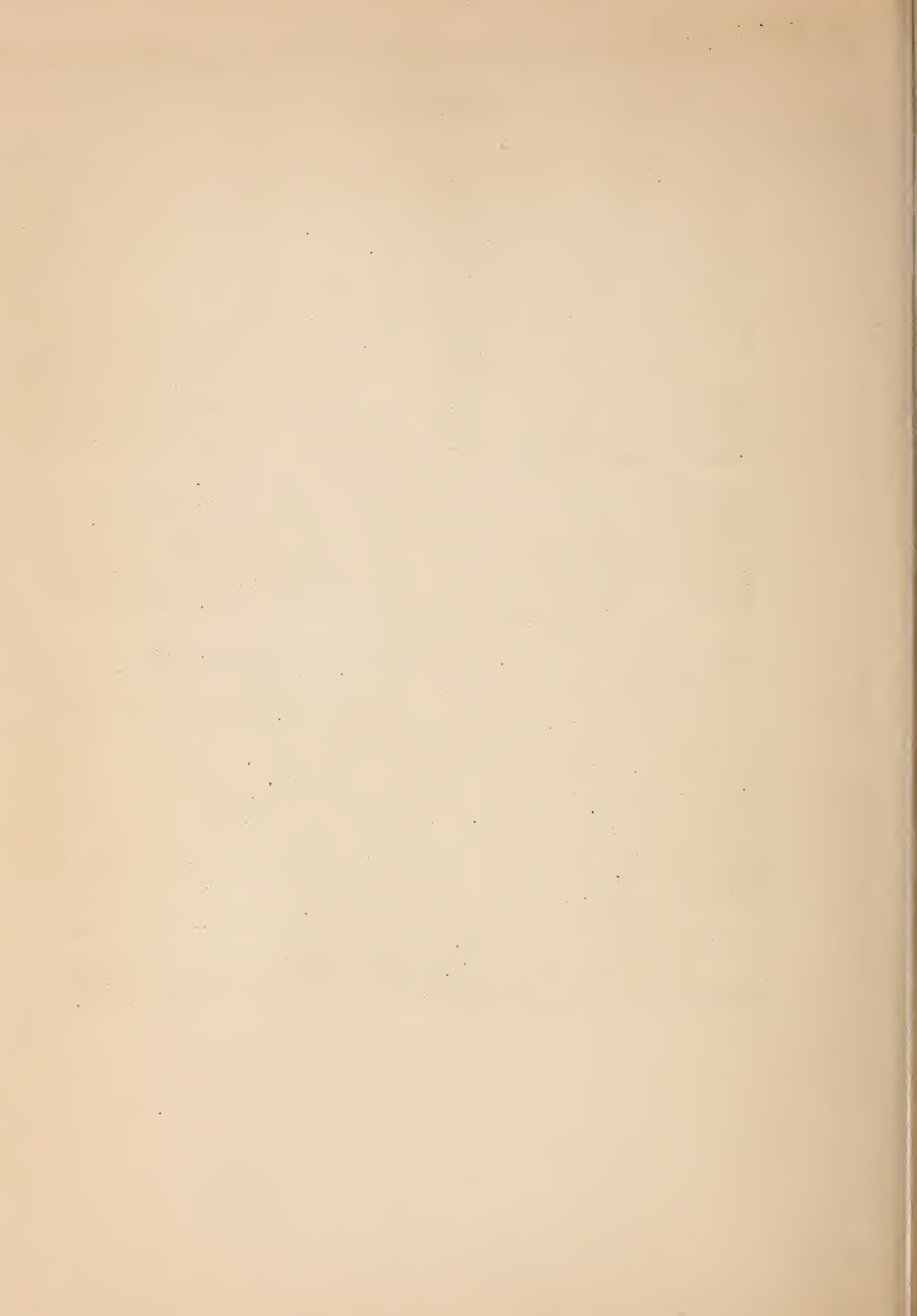
Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined sixteen points to 9.66¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 17.80¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 10.28¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 10.26¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 80 5/8 to 83 5/8¢; No.2 red winter Kansas City 85¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis 82 1/2¢; Kansas City 75 to 77¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 76 to 77¢; Kansas City 84 to 85 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 87 1/2 to 87 3/4¢; Minneapolis 79 to 80¢; Kansas City 86 to 87 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 1/4 to 35 3/4¢; Minneapolis 31 7/8 to 32 3/8¢; Kansas City 36 1/2¢.

Sacked Cobbler potatoes from Maine brought \$1.75-\$2.05 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Long Island Green Mountains \$2-\$2.10 in New York City. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.50-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.65 f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City, top of \$1.50 in Chicago; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Illinois Jonathans \$1.75-\$2 in Chicago; Grimes \$1.50-\$1.75 and Delicious \$2.25-\$2.50. New York Round type cabbage best mostly \$20-\$23 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes ranged \$2.75-\$3.75 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39 1/2¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 38 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to 21 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.  
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 75

Section 1

September 29, 1930.

## NATIONAL BUSINESS SURVEY

The status of general business conditions during the first eight months of 1930 was set forth in a report issued yesterday by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference, formed at the suggestion of President Hoover after his consultation with business leaders last December. A press review to-day says: "Small gains are shown in a few lines, while the report generally testifies to the results of depression in many industries. Easier credit conditions, which have been cited in statements by the Federal Reserve Board, are noted, while, as a result of the reduced stock market trading, savings bank deposits and bond investments show increases..."

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## PACKERS' CONSENT DECREE

The American National Livestock Association and the National Wool Growers' Association on Saturday filed a motion in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for permission to intervene in the packers' consent decree case, and further asked permission for a modification of the decree to permit the packing groups to engage in the retailing of meat and unrelated commodities. (Press, Sept. 28.)

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## SOVIET TRADE PRACTICES

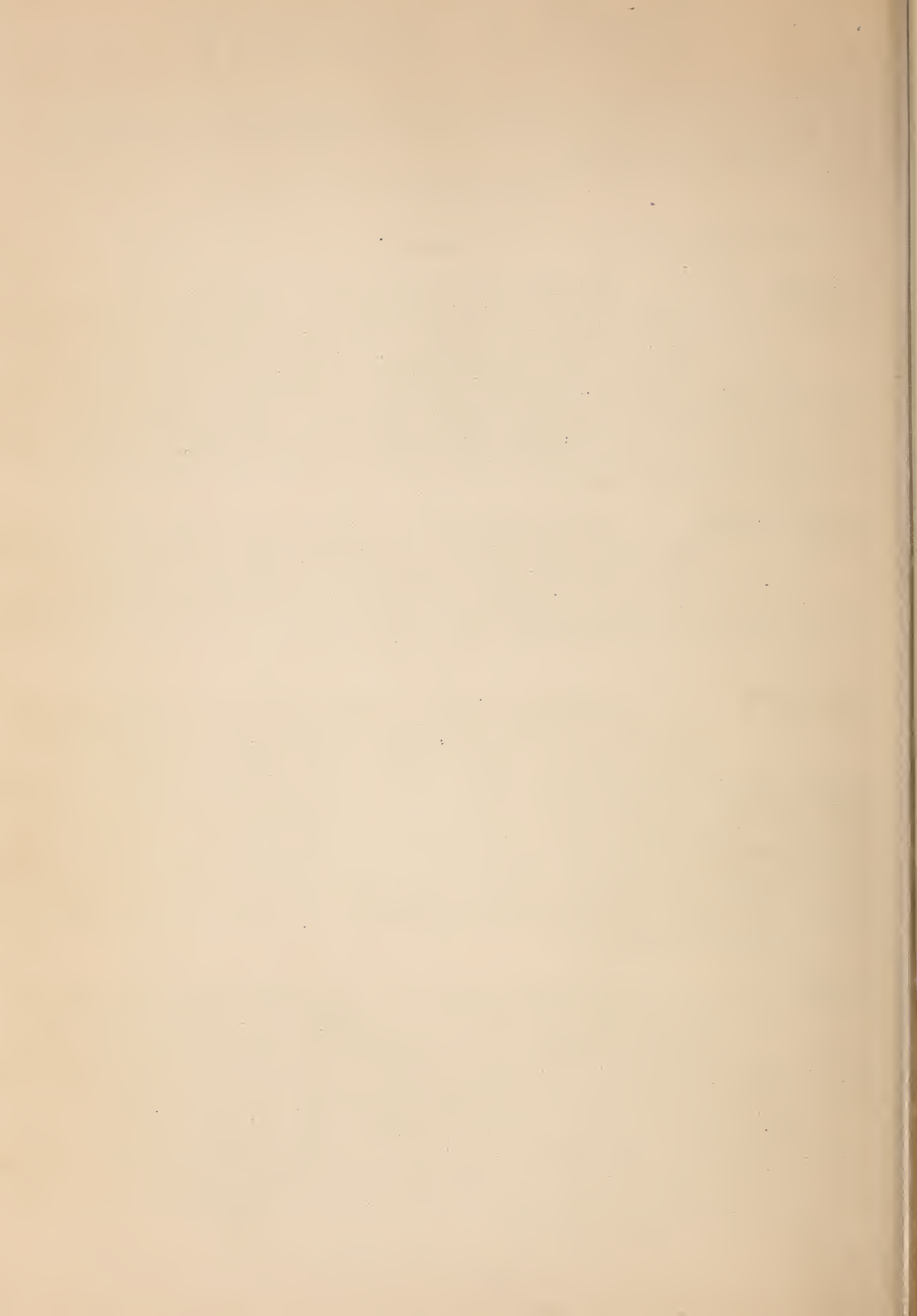
A Hamburg dispatch to the New York Times to-day says: "Not only wheat but practically every leading agricultural and mineral product is feeling or is going to feel sharply the effects of Russian dumping. Fruits, meats, hides, timber, woodpulp, petroleum, sausage casing--a big industry--manganese and dairy products are among the staples which have been attacked recently or are being squeezed to-day by Soviet exports with their unique price scales....It is well known that shading the price of good quality raw materials by 1 per cent generally suffices to get the business. Soviet quotations on the above-named products range from 10 to 30 per cent below current prices, and the current prices which the Russians are hammering are not high. Hamburg, the largest seaport in Continental Europe, is the base of a greater part of the Russian operations...."

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## HIGHWAY BEAUTY

Willingness to cooperate with Government agencies and with civic groups interested in the beauty of the Nation's highways, to do away with the "evils of present-day outdoor advertising," was expressed September 25 by spokesmen of leading outdoor advertisers at the annual conference of the public relations committee of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America. The conference at New York was attended by about fifty representatives of civic and social groups. I. W. Driggs, chairman of the committee on public relations of the association, said Government regulation was needed. He asserted that "nearly all" of the evils associated with outdoor advertising in rural areas were due to unrestricted advertising. Organized advertising groups, he contended, were "as eager as any one else not to spoil the beauties of the countryside." (Press, Sept. 26.)

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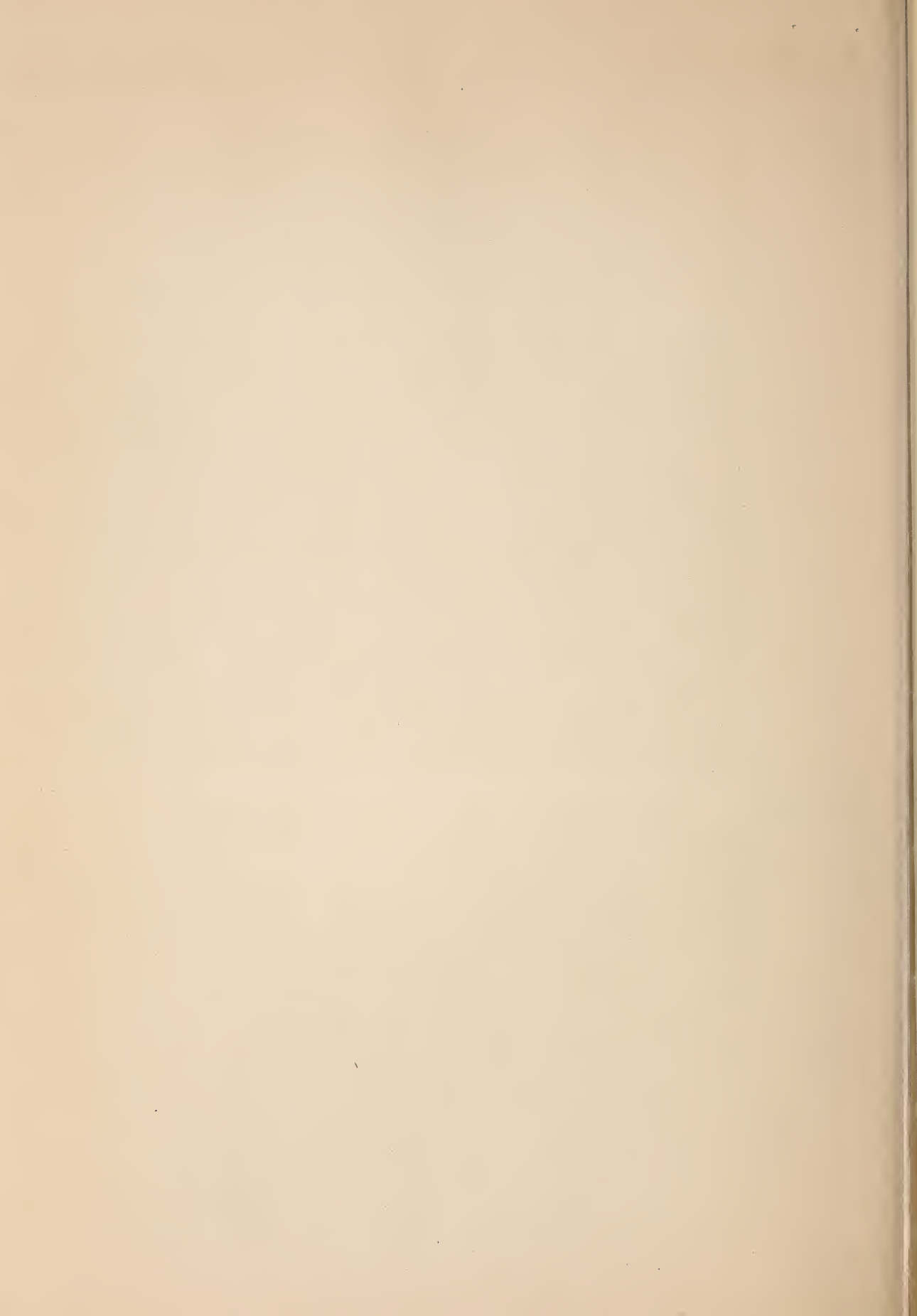




## Section 2

Country Banks and Farm Credit      An editorial in Topeka Daily Capital for September 24 says: "To what extent country banks are equipped to meet the requirements of agriculture, what the peculiar problems of agricultural credit through the ordinary banks are as distinguished from industrial credit facilities, and the different circumstances in regard to adequate credit facilities in agricultural areas of diversified farming and those of one-crop farming are questions covered by F. L. Garlock, of the Division of Agricultural Finance in the Department of Agriculture, in an address on this subject. The one-crop region has a heavy inflow of money at a given season annually. It also has a special demand for credit at a particular season. The region of diversified agriculture tends to have a more or less uniform distribution of money income and of credit demand. Likewise, the agricultural credit situation generally reveals wide differences when compared with the industrial. The farmer relies to a great extent, for example, on long credit for capital needs, and obtains it through a mortgage on real estate which is frequently extended and even increased before being paid off. The industrial unit obtains credit for capital needs by bond issues of much longer terms than those of the farm mortgage. Moreover the industrial bond is widely diffused in ownership, while the farm mortgage ordinarily has a single creditor owner. There are questions relating to mortgage loaners who are local and those who are remote. These are some of the more obvious differences in credit conditions. In his address Mr. Garlock points out a want of data as to the actual adaptability of country banking to agricultural conditions. Little is known of the question, he states, from an economic point of view....It is undoubtedly true that in acute agricultural need beyond the ordinary and in periods of farm depression country banks are not only hard pressed to meet requirements, but failures among them occur more widely than failures of city banks in financial, industrial or business crises..."

Farm Finance      David Lawrence says in the press of September 26: "Three governmental agencies have joined hands in 'putting money to work' for the benefit of the Nation's purchasing power on the one hand and the needs of agriculture on the other. Behind the three announcements that came this week from the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Farm Board and the Federal Farm Loan Board, stating that their resources are being made available for the marketing of the country's crops 'at the lowest rates in the history of the Federal Reserve System,' lies a story of an aggressive rather than a passive policy toward the use of funds that can be loaned to the cotton farmers....The cooperation of the three big agencies of finance in the Government is the first step in a program of acceleration which has just been determined upon as a means of assisting one of the basic industries of the Nation--namely, agriculture, on whose purchasing power the rest of the Nation is dependent. The initial move came in the decision of the Farm Board to carry until next August through the Cotton Stabilization Corporation about 1,300,000 bales unless in the meantime the price advances to or above the purchase price. This means that the quantity hanging over the cotton market, which has been a source of apprehension, is definitely removed from consideration. Secondly, there came the announcement from the Federal Farm Loan System that its intermediate credit banks were



ready to advance about 75 per cent of the market value of cotton if such percentage exceeds nine cents. Cotton farmers desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity have been advised to apply to any banking institution or agricultural credit corporation in their localities which has or obtains the privilege of doing business with the Federal intermediate credit bank. The intermediate credit banks have ample lending capacity, and the Federal Reserve system stands back of them, because the latter is authorized to purchase debentures issued by the intermediate credit banks..."

#### Rural Reactions

The New Republic for September 24 contains a long review by Russell Lord of a "Cross Section of the Rural Mind." In describing his method of obtaining rural opinion, Mr. Lord says: "The editors of Country Home--a national magazine established in 1877 as Farm and Fireside--lately gathered and sorted opinions prevailing in 1,400,000 farm and small-town homes. We arranged in ballot form a two-page questionnaire, and bound it into two successive issues of the magazine. At the top of the ballot we placed those questions that we knew from our mail would stir up the widest interest and response. Dangling bait thus over all of rural America, we hoped to elicit expressions of attitudes which would be a true sample of the whole...The vote came almost exactly three-fifths from women, two-fifths from men...Except as to schools, where the trend is strongly away from district standards, the attitude which this survey records will seem to metropolitan readers pitifully reactionary. For the most part it is reactionary, but perhaps not so overwhelmingly so as the bare figures indicate. Rural indifference, for instance, to farm relief arises, probably, not so much from a feeling that such proposals are radical, as from a conviction that they are futile. This vote proves even more emphatically how far from a compact class consciousness is agriculture as compared with labor. It also reflects agriculture's curious comparative disinterest in money matters, an attitude that comes more than once to the surface in the course of the survey....What interests these 13,431 country people who vote four out of five against divorce on grounds of incompatibility; four out of five for prohibition, as is; four out of five against cigarette advertisements of any description? Given a list of twenty-one topics, the reader was asked to choose three. These topics were shuffled together without designation, but ten of them had to do with making more money from farming, and ten with questions of better living in its more or less general aspects. One topic was intermediate, 'National questions relating to agriculture.' The total vote on each of the ten related topics reveals this distribution of interest: 22,198 votes (or 70 per cent of all), for articles about living; 10,600 votes for articles about making a living. The first six topics, in order of reader preference, were: Horizons (a page of world events and modern thought), 4,301 votes; Child Training, 3,473 votes; Youth, 3,220 votes; National Questions Relating to Agriculture, 2,832 votes; Crops and Soils, 2,585 votes; Sermons, 2,535 votes. To which compare: Farm Machinery, 1,117 votes; Fruit, 490 votes; Hogs, 280 votes; Horses, 179 votes...It seems to me that most of the little that can usefully be said on the subject of 'the rural psychology' is derived from this statement: These people are not farming, primarily, for money. They are farming for a home, the sort of home which can be said no longer to exist in the cities of America, or even in the larger towns. The





farm and village family still remains a family in the old-time sense of that word. Around this remnant clusters its pride, and its militant fear of those forces that are disrupting the city family and the city home..."

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Section 3Department of  
Agriculture

An editorial in Dairy Produce for September 23 says: "Dairy Produce, in this issue, is presenting what may appear, at first glance, conflicting opinions as to the future of the dairy industry. One is from Doctor Reed, head of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, and the other from economists in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Doctor Reed can see in the present situation no danger of overexpansion of dairying in this country. There will be, he states, variations of production from year to year, but those ripples, he says, 'Are not to be given too much significance in a long time wave.' We are not consuming the amount of dairy products we should as a Nation, and until that time comes, Doctor Reed declares, dairy products in this country will not reach the saturation point. The economists argue solely from the long-time standpoint. Their opinion is given, under a Washington date line, in this issue. And whether the danger as they see it is as threatening as their position seems to indicate their argument for closer culling of low-producing cows is sound. Doctor Reed, in the past, has urged the dairymen to this same line of procedure as a protection against possible overproduction or overexpansion. The source of the greatest alarm from the economists' point of view is the noticeable tendency of farmers to increase their dairy herds. It is found that more heifer calves are being kept on the farms, in spite of drought and food shortage, and that fewer old cows than expected are being received at the stockyards. Each of these views of the present situation is supported by convincing arguments, and both should receive careful study. The question is like every other question. There are two sides from which, after a study of each, we can take our choice. A difference of opinion on such questions is necessary if we are to have active markets and trade interest. From the two views we get all the facts in the situation."

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 76

Section 1

September 30, 1930.

**RUSSIAN WHEAT DEAL** A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "The congressional committee on Communist activities concluded its inquiry into Russia's short-selling of wheat yesterday after hearing Chicago Board of Trade executives describe it as a 'hedging' operation rather than an attempt to depress prices. Representative Hamilton Fish, jr., of New York, chairman said after the one-day meeting in Chicago that his committee had all the facts it considered essential and that its report on the wheat sales as well as other Soviet activities would not be made until December..."

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**LEGGE DEPLORES SOVIET WHEAT DUMPING** The Associated Press to-day reports: "Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board said yesterday Russian dumping of wheat at European ports can not continue for a great while longer if it is kept up at the present rate. He described the hurried marketing of the Russian crop as the most disturbing factor on the grain exchanges to-day and blamed it for the recent downward movement. The latter was caused by tremendous Russian shipments and the Soviet's plans for the immediate future, he said, as revealed in its chartering of ships for the movement of its grain..."

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**RUSSIAN GRAIN IN SWEDEN** A Stockholm dispatch to-day says: "The importation of Russian grain at Stockholm is assuming greater proportions than hitherto, sales being made at dumping prices. Two Danish steamers with 1,600 tons of rye and 1,000 tons of oats arrived at Stockholm free harbor yesterday. As the consignments had not been sold before their departure from Leningrad the ships awaited orders here, which duly arrived, the ships proceeding immediately to Antwerp. Sweden refused to purchase the grain. The prices offered were one-third the current grain prices in Sweden."

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**THE STOCK MARKET** A New York dispatch to-day says: "Caught in another whirlwind of selling, the Stock Market went into a tailspin yesterday and larded in a bog with an altitude averaging less than ten points above the low ground of last fall's collapse. Slightly more than 200 stocks established minimum prices for the year. Net losses ranged generally from \$1 to \$6 a share, with a few of larger size. All groups were affected, but the Oils, Coppers, Rails and Farm Implements suffered most severely..."

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**EXPORTS TO RUSSIA** Sales of American goods to Soviet Russia during the first half of 1930 increased from \$30,875,000 in the corresponding period of 1929 to \$73,232,000, a gain of 137 per cent, the foreign commerce department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States stated yesterday in an analysis of exports and imports for that period. The only other gains in American sales were to Mexico, 7 per cent; Panama, 4 per cent; Irish Free State, 23 per cent; Mozambique, 26 per cent; Bermuda, 15 per cent; Persia, 34 per cent, and Canary Islands, 11 per cent.

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## Section 2

## Cooperation

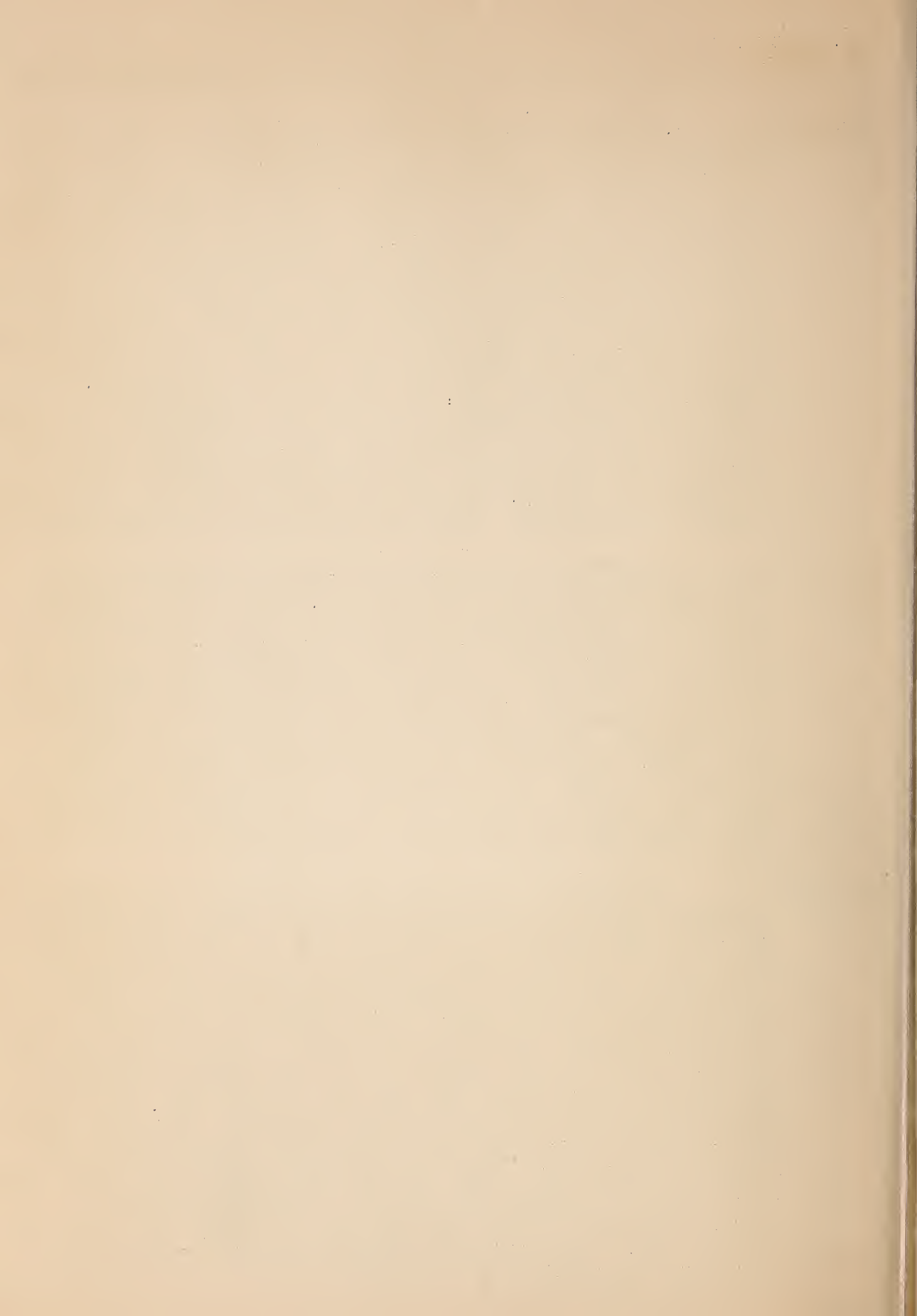
The Nation & Athenaeum (London) for September 13 says: "Doctor Addison's new bill is likely to be a disappointment, not only to his own party, but to everyone seriously interested in the future of agriculture. If ever there was a time for a bold and comprehensive scheme, that time is now, but there is nothing in this bill which can even help to reduce our present chaotic system to some kind of order. The only new principle introduced into the bill is that if English producers choose to form themselves into associations, they may be given power to force other similar producers into a marketing scheme. They have no power to force the foreign producer into the scheme, but a group of, say, potato growers, in any district, or possibly over the whole of England, may be given power to prevent any sales of English potatoes except through certain channels, and will also have power to regulate 'the kind, variety, and grade of product' to be sold, the quantity to be sold, and also the terms on which it may be sold. This is the weapon with which the English farmers, only one group out of many competitors in the English market, are supposed to regulate market conditions. It is clear to anyone with practical knowledge of modern conditions that the whole scheme is a politician's dream, entirely divorced from actual facts..."

## Eastern States Exposition

An editorial in New England Homestead for September 27 says: "High commendation is due the Grange in New England for its displays at the Eastern States Exposition this year. The six States united in putting on a good agricultural exhibit as a reminder that this only farmers' fraternal order in the world is primarily rural....In the six States are 1,350 local or subordinate units with a total membership of 173,760 men and women. In addition to forceful influences in practical questions of community, State and Nation, the Grange builds character and leadership. The story of the good it accomplishes would fill a large volume. In truth, it can not be adequately written in books or on tablets of stone. It is inscribed in the hearths and lives of our citizenry. Thus we rejoice in the evidence this year at the Eastern States show, that this great order is minded to let the world at large know a little more about its aims and achievements...."

## Farm Electrification

An editorial in Successful Farming for October says: "When a farming district becomes electrified certain changes take place. It may not be very noticeable on each farm, but the total change is considerable. On 17 farms in South Dakota there was an increase of 65 dairy cows in four years after electricity was taken, and a decrease of 93 head of beef cattle. Alfalfa was increased 72 acres, sweet clover 51 acres, corn 147 acres, and red clover was decreased 29 acres. It seems to indicate that electricity was more helpful in dairying than in beef raising, as seems apparent also by the increased hay acreage. And there was an increase of 205 hogs and 1,155 chickens. Two of the hired men were eliminated by the electric utilities. The increased production of crops and livestock was made possible by electricity. Best of all, four of the 17 homes put in running water and bathrooms after putting in electricity. While there was nothing said about furnace heat, it of course is necessary that the house be warm or bathrooms and running water are out of the question in a cold climate where pipes will freeze. Electricity has a social value to a community, as well as an economic value. Better light in the homes and public buildings make people more congenial."



# Forestry and Regeneration

An editorial in The Milwaukee Journal for September 24 says: "How far Wisconsin has gone in the development of institutional farms is indicated in the fourth of The Journal's articles on conditions in State institutions. That article, however, does not--and can not--give an adequate picture of the intangible benefits which have accrued from this development....Only those who have followed individual records--of the insane, of the higher grade feeble-minded and of prisoners--can fully realize the soothing and regenerating effect the quiet peace of an institutional farm has on these troubled souls. In the widening of extramural activities, which must come in the future, this fact should always be borne in mind. The number of inmates which can be employed profitably in agricultural pursuits is already nearly at its maximum. Even though farms are enlarged, few additional men will be required for their operation, for the farms are to-day overmanned. Some other outlet with all the therapeutic and regenerating possibilities of agriculture must eventually be found, and in a State like Wisconsin that is easy. Forestry--not merely reforestation, but forestry in its broadest sense--must supplement agriculture in our institutional program. Of Wisconsin's 17 institutions, at least nine would be benefited by a forestry program. Four of these are so situated that forests could be developed almost at their doors. The boys' industrial school should be moved to a site where this would be possible. The other four would have to go afield for their forests, but, with institutional farms already successful at a distance from parent institutions, this should be no drawback. If cutover lands were made available, these lands could be reforested by the institutions, which could continue to care for the growing forests permanently. Eventually, too, they could market the timber on a perpetual yield plan, the money to aid in their support or even to supplant all other support. There are municipalities in Europe which are entirely supported in this way. There is no reason why there should not be institutions in Wisconsin similarly situated."

# International Institute of Agriculture of Agriculture

"The New York Times reports that the international Institute of Agriculture, founded in Rome by a distinguished Californian, David Lubin, is about to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. From its humble origins twenty-five years ago when its foundation was possible only through the munificence of the King of Italy, it has now become one of the most important of international organizations and counts seventy-four States among its members. It has fulfilled the dream of its founder, becoming a kind of agricultural League of Nations, but David Lubin is no longer alive to see the triumph of the child of his genius. For the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary the greatest meeting of ministers of agriculture that ever occurred will be held in Rome. Ministers of agriculture of all seventy-four member States have been invited and it is believed almost all will attend. The King of Italy will be present as patron of the institute and the meeting will address to him expressions of gratitude for the role he played twenty-five years ago. It is expected also that advantage will be taken of the presence of such a large number of ministers of agriculture to discuss numerous subjects affecting the future of the institute and increasing its usefulness to humanity. The real celebration of the anniversary, however, will take the form of bringing to completion





the work of a complete census of agricultural activities of the whole world which was begun five years ago...." (Science, Sept. 26.)

Milk Cam-  
paign

An editorial in *American Agriculturist* for September 20 says: "The New York City Department of Health, under the direction of Commissioner Wynne, will conduct a campaign stressing the importance of milk as a food and urging both adults and children to drink four glasses of milk a day. Cards, prepared by the department will be carried on all city delivery wagons of milk companies belonging to the milk conference board, the two largest of which are undoubtedly Borden and Sheffields. We are thoroughly in favor of such a plan. Milk is an essential food and a cheap food. We can not help wondering, though, if such a campaign might not have been more helpful at the start of the flush period, rather than at the time of short production in the fall."

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Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

An editorial in *The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home* for September 20 says: "The September crop report, issued by the Department of Agriculture last week, constitutes the first authentic summary of the drought damage for the season. In spite of the fact that this report carried the news that our national production this year will be the lowest in many years, the facts as disclosed are not as discouraging as the wide publicity that has previously been given to the drought indicated. So far as certain Western and Northwestern States are concerned, these facts have been greatly exaggerated. After the years of discussion of crop surpluses the farmer at least hopes that the short crop may bring some reflection in improved prices. Low yields with low prices would indeed be a catastrophe but low yields with high prices sometimes constitute prosperity for the farmer. We hope the latter proves true this year."

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